

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Chance of storm. Temp. 75-80 (74-81). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 75-80 (73-75).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 75-80 (73-75). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 75-80 (73-75).
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ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria 8.50	Libanon 20 P.
Belgium 1.50	Luxembourg 1.50
Denmark	..... 2.25	Morocco	..... 1.50
Eire (inc. tax)	..... 1.10	Netherlands	..... 1.50
Finland	..... 1.20	Nigeria	..... 1.50
France	..... 1.00	Portugal	..... 1.50
Germany	..... 1.00	Spain	..... 1.50
Greece	..... 1.00	Sweden	..... 1.50
Great Britain	..... 1.00	Switzerland	..... 1.50
India	..... 1.00	Turkey	..... 1.50
Iran	..... 1.00	U.S. Military (Eur.)	..... 1.50
Italy	..... 1.00	Yugoslavia	..... 1.50

Campora Quits; Peron Will Seek Argentine Helm

BUENOS AIRES, July 13 (Reuters).—Argentina's President Hector J. Campora resigned today after seven weeks in office to open the way for the election of Gen. Juan D. Peron as head of state.

Mr. Campora said in a national radio and television broadcast that it had been his objective all along to resign.

"I have always had very clear in my conscience the conviction that my election was for no other reason than to restore to Gen. Peron the mandate that was taken from him unjustly," Mr. Campora said. He said his resignation was irrevocable. He had stepped down because "an event is near."

The reunion of Gen. Peron with his people in the full, loyal and formal exercise of his indisputable leadership.

Vote in 40 Days

Early today, when he announced his decision to resign, the president said elections would be called within 40 days and that Gen. Peron, 77, would be a candidate. If Gen. Peron is elected, it would mean his return to power as the country's constitutional head of state after 18 years in exile.

Meanwhile, Raul Lastiri will serve as the provisional president. He is the president of the Chamber of Deputies and the son-in-law of Gen. Peron's close adviser, Jose Lopez Rega.

Gen. Peron returned to Argentina from exile on June 20.

Mr. Campora, 64, Gen. Peron's political protégé, took office as Argentina's first elected president after nearly seven years of military rule.

Mr. Campora was flanked by Vice-President Vicente Solano Lima, who also resigned, and by cabinet ministers and the commanders of the armed forces during his six-minute broadcast today.

He began by saying he did not know if he would be able to finish his message because of "the emotion which grips me." But although he frequently shed tears, he finished the speech.

"He said it was the wish of the Argentine people that Gen. Peron should return to power," Gen. Peron ruled Argentina with dictatorial powers for nine years, until a military uprising ousted him and sent him into exile in September, 1955.

When he returned to Argentina in November for the first time in more than 17 years, he picked Mr. Campora as the Peronist presidential candidate after the ruling military junta banned him from running for the presidency himself.

In the March elections, Mr. Campora polled almost 50 percent of the popular vote and defeated eight other candidates.

On May 25, he took office.

In his broadcast today, Mr. Campora described the ban on Gen. Peron's candidacy as "arbitrary." The ban was enforced because Gen. Peron, who had lived in Madrid since 1960, failed to meet a deadline, set by the military, for all potential candidates to take up permanent residence in Argentina.

The coming elections will be only for president and vice-president, and will not affect the Congress or the provincial governors and legislators elected in March. The nation was calm after the announcement.

Karamanlis Denies Charge

PARIS, July 13 (AP).—Mr. Karamanlis today denied that he was involved in such an attempt to form an exile government. "This is absolutely untrue," he said.

When the crew of the two ships went ashore there were attempts to induce them to desert, the announcement said.

But the two vessels left Saint-Raphael yesterday on schedule with all their crews on board, the announcement concluded.

An abortive counter-coup by some navy officers in May and the mutiny of the Velos precipitated the government's decision to abolish the monarchy and declare Greece a republic on June 1.

Germans Seize Arms Shipment From Mideast

BREMEN, West Germany, July 13 (Reuters).—Customs investigators here seized a huge shipment of rifles and ammunition in May, it was disclosed yesterday.

The head of the Bremen customs investigation branch, Hans Hoesfeld, said that his men had raided a warehouse here in May following a tip-off and impounded 5,000 British-made Lee Enfield rifles and 700,000 rounds of ammunition that had been brought to Bremen from the Jordanian port of Aqaba.

The Bremen prosecutor, he said, had opened proceedings against three West Germans suspected of having been involved in importing the consignment.

Mr. Hoesfeld said the arms had been taken aboard two Bremen-registered vessels in Aqaba early in March and arrived in Bremen in April.

Customs investigators had evidence, he said, that Jordanian armed forces officers sold the arms to a Dutch arms merchant, whom he refused to name, for \$65,000.

The seizure was made public after a Bremen court earlier this week rejected an appeal against the confiscation order by the Dutch dealer, who said he wanted to sell the rifles to Canada.

Informed sources said the rifles originally were sold to the Jordanians by the United States.



ANNOUNCING PRESIDENT'S HOSPITALIZATION.—Dr. Walter Tkach (left), President Nixon's personal physician, announcing that the President will be hospitalized. With him is White House press secretary Ron Ziegler.

After Freeze Ends

U.S. Official Cautions Public On Price Increases in Phase-4

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—The government's chief price monitor warned the American people yesterday to expect significant price increases under Phase-4 of President Nixon's economic stabilization program.

John T. Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, voiced the warning as he reported that business costs have been rising faster than prices, and that, therefore, a "bulge" of price increases was to be expected after the present freeze ends.

Peter J. Brennan, the secretary of labor, forecast that if prices, especially food prices, continue to rise, labor would expect to receive wage increases well in excess of the 5.5 percent federal guideline.

"If prices keep going up," the secretary said, "I'm sure workers will want a better shake and they should have a better shake."

Tentative Form

The cabinet-level Cost of Living Council met at the White House yesterday to discuss how to hold down prices under Phase-4. Official sources reported that no announcement of Phase-4 rules was likely before Monday.

One source raised the possibility that the rules would be outlined in tentative form but would not be put into effect immediately, to give business and the public a chance to propose changes.

Mr. Brennan, who expressed his views at a luncheon with correspondents and editors of The New York Times, joined the growing lists of cabinet officers who are saying that they would like an early end to Mr. Nixon's 23-month-old wage-price controls program.

Privately Pleased

Frederick B. Dent, the secretary of commerce, was said to believe that controls should be ended at once. Authoritative sources reported that Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, who is the chairman of the Cost of Living Council, and Mr. Dunlop were privately pleased with Tuesday's declaration by the council's Labor-Management Advisory Committee that controls should be dropped by the end of 1973.

Mr. Dunlop coupled his warning with a forecast that the value of the dollar showed mixed results on European currency exchanges today, but registered an increase during the week as a whole.

In New York, meanwhile, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 15.56 points on the New York Stock Exchange. The oil industry sector was especially hard hit. Story Page 9.

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'Moderate' Case Nixon Has Pneumonia, In Hospital Up to 10 Days

By Stuart Auerbach and Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, July 13 (WFP).—President Nixon, who was admitted to the hospital last night in pain from a "moderate" case of viral pneumonia, will remain in Bethesda Naval Hospital for a week to 10 days and will then have to undergo a period of recuperation, his doctor reported today.

He spent a restless first night in the hospital yesterday, getting only four hours of sleep after receiving an injection of a "strong" pain-killing medicine.

"This morning he is still uncomfortable although we have not given him any more injections to give him relief from pain," Dr. Walter R. Tkach, his personal physician, said.

Dr. Tkach, Dr. Saul Katz, director of the pulmonary division at Georgetown University Medical School, and Dr. Robert C. Elliott, chief of the pulmonary division at Bethesda, all agreed that the President was suffering from nothing more than viral pneumonia—a disease that can be quite mild but which in some cases becomes severe.

A medical bulletin issued later by Dr. Tkach said there was no indication that the illness was worsening.

"A follow-up chest X-ray was taken at 1:30 this afternoon and showed no progression of pneumonia," the bulletin said.

The President continued to experience discomfort of chest congestion, but the President is resting with more ease this afternoon.

After examining Mr. Nixon yesterday morning, the doctors indicated that the President has more than the mild form of the disease, which is sometimes called



President Nixon before entering hospital.

"walking pneumonia" and is often treated at home.

"My own appraisal of President Nixon is that he is moderately ill with pneumonia and has the kind of illness that ought to be treated in the hospital," said Dr. Katz, who was brought

in as an outside consultant in the case.

"Now some patients with this illness are so mildly ill that they can be treated at home, but his illness is significantly severe enough that he ought to be in the hospital."

Dr. Tkach anticipated a question as to why Mr. Nixon was not taken to the hospital immediately after he complained of chest pains at 5:30 a.m. yesterday morning, and said:

"The President insisted on carrying out his schedule and we had difficulty convincing him that he really was a sick man. He still wants to continue work at a greater pace than I would like to see him do now. But between the staff and myself, I think we will come up with a schedule that will allow him to recover and recuperate and do some of his work."

Presidential Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler insisted that Mr. Nixon would carry out the "essential" duties while in the hospital.

These, Mr. Ziegler said, include signing legislation, reviewing legislation and making policy decisions on major matters affecting government. These include decisions on the President's Phase-4 economic policy, which Mr. Ziegler said may be announced while Mr. Nixon is still in the hospital.

Asked if Mr. Nixon and Vice-President Agnew followed the precedent of some recent presidents and vice-presidents by signing a formal agreement outlining the conditions under which Mr. Agnew would take over the presidency if Mr. Nixon were disabled, Mr. Ziegler said he was "not aware" of such an understanding. He said Mr. Nixon had not talked directly with Mr. Agnew.

But Mr. Ziegler ruled out any meeting between Mr. Nixon and Sen. Sam Ervin, D.-N.C., chairman of the Senate's Watergate committee.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Senate Backs Oil Pipeline For Alaska

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 13 (WFP).—The plan to build an oil pipeline through 789 miles of Alaska wilderness moved a step closer to approval today as the Senate defeated a move to block construction until an eight-month study of an alternative Canadian route to the U.S. Midwest was completed. The vote was 61 to 29.

Defeat of the Canadian route amendment swept aside one major obstacle to the proposed \$2.5-billion, 40-inch-diameter pipeline. The pipeline would run from Alaska's North Slope through 789 miles of tundra and permafrost to Valdez, a port on Alaska's south coast. From Valdez, the oil would move by tanker to the U.S. West Coast and Japan.

2 Obstacles Remain

Two major obstacles remain, however, both the result of court action by opponents of the pipeline.

One involves a provision of federal law limiting pipeline rights-of-way across federal lands to 35 feet on each side of the pipe itself. The federal appeals court here ruled this spring that the 25-foot limit forbade special permits to allow construction machinery to be placed outside the 25-foot limit.

This obstacle will be eliminated shortly when the Senate passes the present Alaska pipeline bill, which contains provisions repealing the 25-foot rule.

A second barrier, also the result of litigation brought by the Wilderness Society and other conservation groups, is a suit alleging that the Interior Department failed to file an adequate "environmental impact" statement on the proposed Alaska pipeline.

As required by the 1969 Environmental Protection Act, the courts have not ruled and the present bill does not resolve the problem.

Sen. Walter Mondale, D., Minn., one of the sponsors of the defeated amendment, told the Senate that he did not challenge the need to expedite oil shipments from the North Slope's 10-billion-barrel reserve down to the "lower 48" where it is estimated that by 1980 Alaskan oil could supply 2 million barrels of the daily estimated need of 20 to 22 million barrels.

But Sen. Mondale said the 1,700-mile Canadian route to Edmonton, Alberta, would be far better than the Valdez route because pipelines already at Alberta

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Baseball Crowd Boos a Fan—Nixon Daughter

NEW YORK, July 13 (UPI).—When the crowd at a Yankees baseball game found out that President Nixon's daughter was in the crowd yesterday, they booed.

Tricia Nixon Cox, the President's elder daughter, and her husband, Edward, were among the crowd of 15,323 at a New York Yankees-Kansas City Royals game.

Mrs. Cox had received a phone call early in the game informing her of her father's hospitalization. When the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Cox was acknowledged on the message area of the scoreboard, most of the crowd responded with boos.

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Before March 21

Aide Repeats His Belief Nixon Unaware of Watergate Affair

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—Presidential aide Richard A. Moore repeated today his conviction that President Nixon did not know the real Watergate story until March 21, but agreed that the man best qualified to say for sure is Mr. Nixon himself.

The President, now ailing with viral pneumonia, has said flatly he will not testify before Senate Watergate investigators.

Mr. Moore told this Watergate panel he believes Mr. Nixon found out about involvements and cover-up in the case on March 21, 1973.

"And that he did not know about it before then?" asked Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla.

"That's my firm conviction," Mr. Moore said.

"That is purely a conjecture on your part, isn't it?" asked Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., the chairman.

"Well, he told me he did not, sir, and I have no evidence to the contrary," Mr. Moore said.

"Don't you agree with me that of all the inhabitants of this earth the one best qualified to testify on the knowledge the President had of this affair between June 17, 1972, and March 21, 1973, is President Nixon?" Sen. Ervin asked.

"I would agree with that," Mr. Moore responded.

Mr. Moore said he thinks John W. Dean 3d might well have told him if, as the former White House counsel has testified, Mr. Nixon actually discussed Watergate



MORE TESTIMONY—White House counsel Richard Moore appearing before the Senate Watergate committee.

Aide Repeats His Belief Nixon Unaware of Watergate Affair

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Nixon participated in the wiretapping cover-up plot. Sen. Edward J. Gurney's questioning of the special White House counsel provoked a mild dispute at the original Watergate trial. Mr. Nixon said he didn't think a question of Mr. Moore's assumptions a proper one.

But the Florida Republican said there had been detailed questioning about Mr. Dean's impressions of Mr. Nixon. He said he wanted Mr. Moore's impressions about Mr. Dean.

At issue was Mr. Dean's earlier testimony that on March 13 he told the President about money demands from the seven men convicted at the original Watergate trial. Mr. Dean said he told the President at that time it could cost \$1 million or more. "He told me that was no problem," Mr. Dean testified. He swore that executive clemency was mentioned at that meeting, too.

"Now don't you think he would have told you about that if it had actually come up?" Sen. Gurney asked.

House Unit Plans Probe in Spending On Nixon's Homes

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—A second congressional committee said yesterday it will investigate the expenditure of nearly \$1.9 million in U.S. government funds at President Nixon's private homes in California and Florida.

Rep. Jack Brooks, D. Texas, chairman of a House Government Activities subcommittee, said the panel will study security aspects of the improvements at the homes. "It is essential that expenditures made in the name of security be reasonably related to that purpose," he said.

Last month, Rep. Tom Steed, D. Okla., chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee, expressed approval of the expenditures after a hearing.

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 7 D. Roosevelt Drive at 78 St.,
 NYC 10021
 Phone: (212) LE 5-3890.

Bugging Unit Has Long List Of Witnesses

Busy Summer Seen In Watergate Case

By John F. Lawrence

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It will be a long summer for Watergate fans. The Senate Watergate committee will call 20 more witnesses today's appearance of Richard A. Moore and anticipates as many as 36 more days of hearings before completing this phase of its investigation.

A newly prepared witness list indicates that the committee probably will not be ready to call former top White House aides John D. Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman before the week after next.

They will be preceded to the witness chair by President Nixon's former personal lawyer Herbert W. Kalmbach, by former New York policeman Anthony T. Ulasiewicz, by former White House aide Frederick LaRue and Gordon Strachan and by former Nixon election campaign aide Robert Mardian.

Mr. Ulasiewicz will be making his second appearance. He was questioned only briefly the first time about his contacts with convicted Watergate conspirator James McCord Jr. Presumably he will be asked to testify next week about his alleged role in carrying money to the Watergate defendants.

Colson to Come

Former White House aide Charles W. Colson is tentatively scheduled to follow Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman. After that the committee will call former top men at the FBI, the CIA and the Justice Department, plus former White House figures linked to the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, among others.

Convicted Watergate conspirator R. Howard Hunt Jr. and his lawyer, William O. Bittman, are among the last scheduled to be called. Not on the list is Hunt's fellow conspirator G. Gordon Liddy, who has refused to testify.

According to committee sources, the hearings will continue into the August congressional recess, probably not winding up before mid-month.

The committee hopes to issue a report on the first phase in September.

The committee expects to resume hearings after that on other aspects of its inquiry. These include the handling of campaign funds, so-called dirty tricks activities during the 1972 presidential election campaign and pre-campaign intelligence-gathering plans.

© Los Angeles Times

Chrysler Discloses Kalmbach Asked for Campaign Donation

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—A few months before Herbert W. Kalmbach, President Nixon's former personal attorney, obtained an illegal corporate contribution of \$55,000 from American Airlines, he asked the chairman of the Chrysler Corp. for a major gift to the President's re-election drive, the company disclosed yesterday.

The approach to Lynn A. Townsend, Chrysler's board chairman, was made while Chrysler, more strenuously than the other car manufacturers, was preparing an aggressive campaign seeking to relax or delay the implementation of federal standards for automobile exhaust emissions. The emission standards, originally scheduled to take effect in 1975, were in part postponed for one year.

A spokesman for Chrysler de-



IN EXECUTIVE SESSION—The Senate Watergate committee meeting in Sen. Sam Ervin's office to decide if they will subpoena papers from President Nixon in the White House. The President later decided to meet privately with Sen. Ervin to resolve the conflict. No date was set. From left foreground: Sen. Ervin, D. N.C., chairman; Samuel Dash, chief counsel; Killer Ravenhart

Haldeman Denied Role in Break-In, Cover-Up

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—H.R. Haldeman, President Nixon's former chief of staff, has told Senate investigators that he took no part in planning the Watergate burglary and did not know of efforts to block the investigation and cover up the facts until March of this year.

Mr. Haldeman's statements, in

an interview with the staff of the Senate Watergate Committee on May 4, contradicted the sworn testimony of other witnesses, including John W. Dean III, the former White House counsel; Jeb Stuart Magruder, once the President's deputy campaign director, and John N. Mitchell, former attorney general.

A 20-page report of the Haldeman interview that was prepared afterward by the commit-

tee's staff has been obtained by The New York Times.

Mr. Haldeman has also denied any involvement in the overall Watergate affair in public statements, in a civil deposition and in testimony given privately to a Senate subcommittee. Nonetheless, federal prosecutors are known to believe that the former advertising executive, who was the President's closest adviser until he resigned April 30 in the

wake of Watergate disclosures, played a major role in the cover-up of the scandal.

The prosecutors are said to believe that Mr. Haldeman did so for two reasons: to protect the President's political position in the months before the 1972 election and to prevent other White House activities, such as the "Plumbers" operations, from coming to light.

In his interview with the Senate committee staff, he refused to discuss any conversations he had had with the President or any knowledge he obtained in his position as a "confidant" of the doctrine of executive privilege required him to withhold this material.

In his days of power at the White House, Mr. Haldeman was one of the few staff members who had personal access to the President.

The committee staff is planning to interrogate Mr. Haldeman again before he appears as a public witness, probably toward the end of this month.

Mr. Haldeman, in his interview, made the following points that have been contradicted by other witnesses:

• He said that he did not know until this March that there was a White House cover-up of the facts about the burglary of the Democratic National Committee offices on June 17, 1972. Mr. Magruder swore to the Senate committee last month that he gave Mr. Haldeman all the details of the break-in and the cover-up in January.

• He said that he did not know that Herbert L. Porter, a campaign official, had been indicted by Mr. Magruder to commit perjury at the Watergate trial. Mr. Magruder testified that he also told Mr. Haldeman in January about Mr. Porter.

• He stated that he did not have occasion in September, October, 1972, after the return of the indictments to congratulate Dean for the job he had done.

Mr. Dean testified last month that on Sept. 15, the day the original Watergate indictments were returned, he was called into the President's office and that the President, with Mr. Haldeman present, congratulated him for having seen to it that campaign officials were not indicted.

• He repeated statements that he took no part in the cover-up contrasted with Mr. Mitchell's statement, Wednesday that Mr. Haldeman had participated in a design not to have the stories come out because they might have jeopardized Mr. Nixon's bid for re-election.

• He told the committee staff that it was possible that espionage reports were sent to his office before the Watergate burglary but that he did not recall seeing them and never ordered such material destroyed. Gordon C. Strachan, who at the time, Mr. Haldeman's assistant in charge of political affairs, has told the committee staff that he sent information about the bugging operation to Mr. Haldeman and that, after the arrests, Mr. Haldeman ordered the espionage reports destroyed.

Alaska Pipeline Moves Closer To Approval in Senate Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

run both to the West Coast and to Buffalo, N.Y., which would make the Alaska oil available to states on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. Otherwise, he said, the 2 million barrels daily would go exclusively to the West Coast and a big portion—maybe 500,000 barrels daily in excess of West Coast needs—would be sold to Japan.

Sen. Mondale said the oil consortium—dominated by Exxon, BP and Arco—which controls the pipeline and much of the North Slope oil, is insisting on the trans-Alaska route because it wants to be able to sell part of the oil at premium prices to Japan. "I think they'd get premium prices

in Japan, all right," he told a reporter. "I quoted the president of Alaska (the consortium) as saying that's exactly what they intend to do. They've admitted the Japanese sale plans."

The State Department was acting like the front office of Exxon, he added, charging department personnel had been lobbying heavily against his amendment.

Mr. Gandhi is ill.

NEW DELHI, July 13 (Reuters).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, 55, has influenza, a spokesman said today, and is canceling a four-day visit to Kashmir which was scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Senator Says Moscow Censored Interview

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—A senator said yesterday that an interview he gave Soviet radio and television in Washington last month was edited to remove his remarks about limitations on human rights in the Soviet Union.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill., said in the interview: "There is a strong demand in our country and we tried to explain this to [Soviet party chief Leonid I.] Brezhnev, for an extension of human rights—freedom of movement, freedom of emigration, freedom of all minorities, whether they be Jews or otherwise."

Sen. Percy said that when the interview was carried on Radio Moscow with a Russian translation on June 28 the statement was not broadcast.

Kennedy Gets Rebuke From Goldwater

Cites Chappaquiddick In Discussing Bugging

ATLANTA, July 13 (AP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., told the National Young Republicans Convention last night that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy should be "the last person in the country to lecture us" on Watergate.

"Until all the facts involve the Chappaquiddick tragedy are made known," Sen. Goldwater said, "the American people do without moralizing from a Massachusetts Democrat."

Sen. Goldwater raised Chappaquiddick in assailing Sen. Kennedy's Fourth of July speech, Decatur, Ala.

A secretary riding in Sen. Kennedy's car was drowned, returning with Sen. Kennedy to a barbecue four years ago at Chappaquiddick Island in Massachusetts.

"In a speech, which was obviously the opening gun of Kennedy's drive for the presidency in 1976," Sen. Goldwater said, "Senator Kennedy said, 'I situated himself as both judge and jury in the Watergate affair.'"

"He spoke with unctuous righteousness about such things, 'mischievous' and 'honor' and 'extension from restraints,'" Sen. Goldwater said, "and all of his marks were obviously directed at the Watergate charges. He didn't mention them as such."

"And I say that one does not have to excuse or condone a series of stupid illegalities of the Watergate affair to suggest that Sen. Kennedy is the last person in the country to lecture us in such matters," Sen. Goldwater said.

"I know he is running for President, but that's no excuse. It is still that little truth which says people who live in glass houses should not throw stones," Sen. Goldwater said.

U.S. Expects Price Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

ing about price increases. Phase-4 with a report that said that nearly all price increases by big corporations under Phase 3, from Jan. 11 to June 13, were "thoroughly cost justified."

"There were no widespread inflationary pressures," Mr. Dunlop said. "There was no occasion to pull it out of the closet and hit the body for violating the law."

15% Rises Seen

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—A spokesman for the nation's food-chain stores said yesterday that the public can expect price increases as much as 15 percent on some items when a current price-freeze ends.

"Higher prices are guaranteed by the freeze," Clarence G. Acmy, president of the National Association of Food Chains, said. "A House Judiciary subcommittee studying the increase in prices."

Mr. Acmy said the high price increases will be for fruits and vegetables, which are not now controlled at the production end, and that an overall increase on all market goods to 5 percent can be expected. "Higher prices are guaranteed by the freeze," Clarence G. Acmy, president of the National Association of Food Chains, said. "A House Judiciary subcommittee studying the increase in prices."

De Gaulle Son Wins Suit Against Magazin

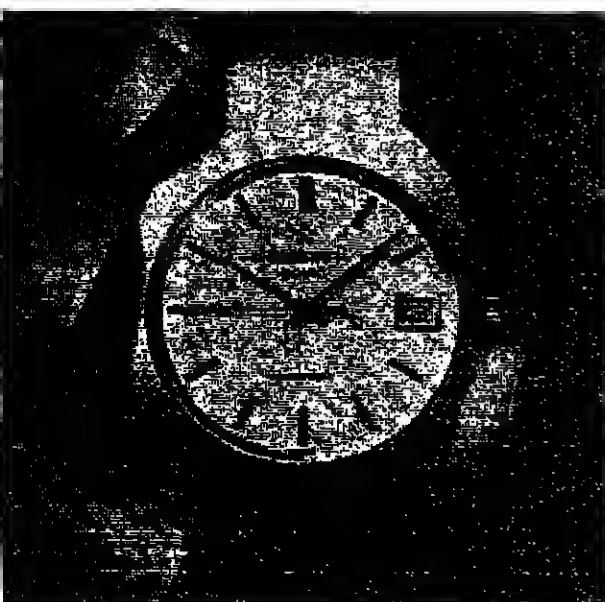
PARIS, July 13 (AP).—Only son of the late President Charles de Gaulle, Jean de Gaulle, has won a suit against a magazine for 15,000 francs in damages. The magazine had accused him of plotting to overthrow the government.

Gen. de Gaulle's son-in-law, Alain de Boissieu, chief of staff of the French Army, was awarded 10,000 francs in damages connection with the same article. Gen. de Boissieu is married to Gen. de Gaulle's daughter, a 36-year-old.

WEATHER

	O	F	
ALBANY	21	73	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	21	73	Clear
ANCONA	21	73	Clear
ATLANTA	21	73	Clear
BALTIMORE	21	73	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	21	73	Clear
BOSTON	21	73	Clear
BUFFALO	21	73	Clear
CHICAGO	21	73	Clear
CINCINNATI	21	73	Clear
CLEVELAND	21	73	Clear
DALLAS	21	73	Clear
DENVER	21	73	Clear
DETROIT	21	73	Clear
EL PASO	21	73	Clear
HOUSTON	21	73	Clear
KANSAS CITY	21	73	Clear
LAS VEGAS	21	73	Clear
LITTLE ROCK	21	73	Clear
LOS ANGELES	21	73	Clear
MEMPHIS	21	73	Clear
MILWAUKEE	21	73	Clear
MINNEAPOLIS	21	73	Clear
MOBILE	21	73	Clear
MONTREAL	21	73	Clear
MURKIN	21	73	Clear
NASHVILLE	21	73	Clear
NEW ORLEANS	21	73	Clear
NEW YORK	21	73	Clear
PHILADELPHIA	21	73	Clear
PITTSBURGH	21	73	Clear
RICHMOND	21	73	Clear
SAN ANTONIO	21	73	Clear
SAN DIEGO	21	73	Clear
SAN FRANCISCO	21	73	Clear
SARASOTA	21	73	Clear
SEATTLE	21	73	Clear
SIOUX FALLS	21	73	Clear
SPRINGFIELD	21	73	Clear
ST. LOUIS	21	73	Clear
TAMPA	21	73	Clear
TULSA	21	73	Clear
WASHINGTON	21	73	Clear
WICHITA	21	73	Clear
YONKERS	21	73	Clear

(Continued on Page 1)



The Eterna Sonic! Perfection in electronic timekeeping. Split second precision even under the most rigorous conditions! Never needs winding! Just change the battery once a year. Whatever your taste in watches there is one for you in our exciting new Eterna Sonic range!

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هكذا ان الذ حل

Senate Starts Probe

Billions in Stolen Securities Used in U.S. Financial Deals

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—The Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations has been told that \$5.3 billion worth of stolen, lost or missing securities have been recorded by a single financial institution in the last three years and that organized crime is deeply involved in the theft and manipulation of these lucrative certificates.

U.S. Is Probing Tax Data Given By Record Firms

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—The Internal Revenue Service has begun a broad investigation of the tax records of record companies, Justice Department officials said yesterday.

The agency reportedly wants to find out if record companies have concealed payola cash funds under the guise of legitimate business promotion expenses and, thus, are guilty of income tax evasion.

The investigation is said to be nationwide, although still in its preliminary stages.

According to government sources in Memphis, Nashville and Washington, the investigation was begun as a result of a tax lien of more than \$1.8 million filed by the revenue agency in December against Johnny Taylor, who was identified as an officer of Koko Records, a subsidiary of Stax, the soul music concern based in Memphis.

Mr. Taylor was found to be carrying \$130,000 in cash and a \$500,000 check made out to him from Stax in a carry-on bag when he was searched during a routine check at the Memphis airport in November, the sources said.

Pilot in Onassis Crash Quits Greece for U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (Reuters).—An American charged with manslaughter over the plane crash that killed the only son of shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis was allowed to return home from Greece yesterday after a company owned by Mr. Onassis paid his bail.

A State Department official said Donald McCusker, 49, of South Portland, Maine, was flown from Athens aboard a plane belonging to Olympic Airways, the airline owned by Mr. Onassis. The airline put up \$3,333 in bail for Mr. McCusker last week. He was seriously injured in the Jan. 22 crash of a seaplane, in which Alexander Onassis was killed.

Invoking Executive Privilege

White House Refuses Papers In Nader Suit on Milk Prices

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—At the direction of President Nixon, White House lawyers declined Wednesday on the ground of executive privilege to disclose the contents of nearly 100 official documents sought by Ralph Nader in a lawsuit to roll back the price of milk.

The suit, filed in January, 1972, accuses the Nixon administration of "improperly and unlawfully" raising the federal price level for raw milk—a decision worth \$600 million to \$700 million a year to dairy farmers—in return for dairy industry campaign contributions to Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign that exceeded \$422,000. The case is still in the pretrial stages.

The President's insistence on blocking disclosure of the documents—White House memoranda, correspondence and "internal communications" on the milk price question and the milk campaign gifts—was made in an affidavit filed in the U.S. District Court here by Leonard Garment, Nader's lawyer.

Mr. Garment's affidavit said that he was opposing a Nader subpoena for the milk case documents "at the direction of the President." It said the President was invoking the chief executive's claim of immunity from such a subpoena because the release of such evidence "would be injurious to the public interest."

Lawyer-Client Relationship

The affidavit, placed before District Judge William B. Jones, said that the White House also was invoking the privilege protecting the lawyer-client relationship between Mr. Nixon and his White House legal staff.

Judge Jones is expected to hold a hearing on the dispute over the Nader subpoena to review, among other things, the contention of William A. Dobrovir, Mr. Nader's lawyer, that the concept of executive privilege is not absolute.

Executive privilege is the doctrine that the internal, advisory communications of the executive branch deserve protection from public disclosure to preserve the free flow of "frank recommendations, opinions and consid-

erations," as Mr. Garment put it in his affidavit.

The doctrine also raises a constitutional question of the separation of powers between the executive, judicial and congressional branches of government. Can a court compel the President to produce documents in a civil lawsuit?

Hardin Decision

The milk conflict began in 1971 when the White House abruptly overruled the published decision of former Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin to hold the line on the federally fixed price paid to dairy farmers.

Mr. Hardin's decision, based on departmental economic studies, was not to permit a price increase aggressively sought by the dairy farm industry.

The decision was announced on March 12, 1971. By March 22 a White House meeting was arranged between the President, Mr. Hardin and 16 top executives of the largest milk marketing cooperatives, which held hundreds of thousands of dollars in their "political action" trust funds.

And on March 25, with little explanation, Mr. Hardin's office announced a reversal of his 13-day-old hold-the-line position.

Documents and testimony already subpoenaed and filed in the milk suit have since revealed that close associates of Mr. Nixon, including Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's former lawyer, and Murray M. Chotimer, a Nixon confidant and a former White House assistant, were involved in lobbying for the milk price reversal or in collecting the campaign contributions of the dairymen that immediately followed it.

Homicides Up 10%

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP).—The city's chief medical examiner has reported that homicides during the first half of this year increased by 10 percent over the same months in 1972. Homicides through June totaled 891, up 81 over the same period last year.

Dr. DuPont said his company had received reports of more than \$5.3 billion worth of stolen or unaccounted for securities since it set up shop in 1970. A total of 133 financial institutions since 1970 have reported to the agency.

Projecting his figures over the entire industry, he came up with the estimate of more than \$50 billion in stolen or missing securities currently being used in various financial transactions.

In July, 1972, Mr. DuPont said, one major New York City bank inquired about a \$5,000 municipal bond presented to it from some kind of transaction, only to find out it was on the "stolen" list.

August, he continued, the bank dropped out of the system.

Securities Discovered

Yesterday FBI agents discovered nearly \$1.7 million worth of counterfeit and stolen securities in a subcase carried by a 24-year-old Ohio man whom they had arrested on charges of possessing stolen travelers' checks.

They also took into custody the suspect's companion, a Brooklyn resident, whom they charged with possession of a counterfeit \$100 bill.



ICE BREAK—Cable repairman in Dallas, Texas, coming up to cool off after working below street level, where the temperature at times can reach 130° F (54° C).

Air Force Reveals Problems In B-1 Bomber Development

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—The Air Force disclosed yesterday that its new B-1 strategic bomber had run into developmental problems that would delay the program by nearly a year and add \$80 million to its cost.

The Air Force said that the B-1 contractor, Rockwell International Corp., had fallen behind schedule in building the fuselage of the first model of the supersonic bomber, which is designed to replace the B-52 in the 1980s.

The difficulties encountered by the contractor, according to the Air Force, were in building a fuselage strong enough to handle the

large strong enough to handle the movable wings of the bomber.

As a matter of "prudent management," the Air Force informed congressional committees that it had been decided to "slow down" the developmental schedule of the bomber.

The flight test of the first plane will be delayed from April, 1974, to mid-1974, and the decision on whether to go into production will be postponed from July, 1975, to May, 1976.

Development Cost Up

The effect of the delays, the Air Force said, would be to increase the total development cost of the airplane from \$2.7 billion to \$2.75 billion. But "at this time," the Air Force said it was making no change in the estimated cost of producing the bomber, which has risen from an estimated \$32 million in 1970 to a current estimate of \$41.5 million.

With developmental costs included, the price of the plane, according to current estimates, rises to \$45.5 million. The Air Force plans to produce 241 of the bombers.

For the Air Force, the developmental difficulties come at a politically awkward time, since congressional critics of the defense budget once again are marshaling their efforts to cut back the B-1 program, partly on the grounds that the bomber has become too expensive.

In setting on a military procurement bill for the current fiscal year, the House Armed Services Committee yesterday approved the \$474 million requested for continued development of the B-1. Only after it had acted did the committee receive a letter from acting Air Force Secretary John L. McLucas disclosing the developmental difficulties encountered by the B-1.

The House committee, whose leaders privately acknowledge that they face problems in defending the administration's defense budget on the House floor, cut \$635 million from the \$2.2-billion authorization requested by the Pentagon for weapons procurement and research in the current fiscal year. The judgment of several committee members was that this reduction was sufficient to ward off further cuts.

The only major weapons program cut back by the committee was the Air Force's new F-15 fighter. Funds for the fighter were reduced from \$918 million to \$618 million, cutting back the production order from 77 to 39 planes.

State Legislator Found Murdered

BALTIMORE, July 13 (AP).—A Maryland state legislator under indictment on federal narcotics charges was found shot to death early today in the basement garage of his apartment building.

The police said they found two spent shotgun shells and two 22-caliber shells near the body of James A. Scott Jr., the 46-year-old Democratic legislator. He had been shot in the chest and left side and might have suffered a broken leg. The police said they also found literature nearby attributed to a group called "Black October," which they said had "declared war" on narcotics pushers.

Police discounted the leaflets, and believed Mr. Scott was executed to insure his silence about top-echelon narcotics distributors.

Mr. Scott was scheduled to stand trial Aug. 20 on charges of conspiring to bring about 40 pounds of heroin into Baltimore from New York.

Past Technique

In the past, doctors have been able to measure THC—tetrahydrocannabinol—indirectly only under difficult experimental conditions in which a marijuana cigarette had been made radioactive. By using the radioactivity as a marker, researchers could follow THC's progress in directly through the body's biochemical system.

The forensic aspect is very important but it is not our ball game—that's for other researchers to pursue," Dr. Agurell said. "We want to do all the things you would do if marijuana were a normal drug—what the Food and Drug Administration would require a producer to do" before marketing a prescription drug.

The marijuana test is based on a technique that was developed by other Swedish researchers for all types of drug research. What Dr. Agurell's team did was to specifically apply this broader technique, which combines two complex forms of technology—gas chromatography and mass spectrometry—to marijuana research. Neither gas chromatography nor mass spectrometry alone would have worked. But combined, these techniques are capable of measuring THC to levels of 0.5 nanograms. A nanogram is one-billionth of a gram.

Blood Test

On Marijuana Is Developed

By Lawrence K. Altman

STOCKHOLM, July 13 (NYT).—A Swedish research team has developed the first blood test for marijuana. The test detects THC, the potent chemical ingredient that scientists consider the key to a marijuana high.

The test is expected to have as much potential application for legal or forensic medicine as for research studies on the physiological and toxic effects of marijuana on the body.

"This is a method that has been looked for for years," Dr. Stig Agurell, chief of the research team, said in an interview in his laboratory at the Swedish Military Pharmaceutical Service, a unit of the Karolinska Institute here.

Doctors have been unable to determine marijuana's role in car crashes and other accidents because they could not test for marijuana as they could measure levels of alcohol and many other drugs in humans.

"This is the first method to identify and accurately measure non-radioactively labeled THC in the plasma of persons who have smoked cannabis," the Swedish investigators said in a report that has just been accepted for publication later this year in the Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology.

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Salem Witch-Trial Testimony Being Published for 1st Time

SALEM, Mass., July 13 (AP).—Witchcraft hysteria swept this seaport town nearly three centuries ago. Now the witch-trial testimony that sent 25 persons to their deaths is finally being published.

The record of courtroom testimony details the fear that gripped the village in 1692 when teen-age girls said they had been put under spells. Within a year, 19 persons had been hanged and one crushed to death.

The Essex County commissioners are in the process of signing a contract for publication of the "Salem Witchcraft Papers," expected to appear in two volumes later this year.

The formal charge against the accused witches was the practice of "certain detestable arts called witchcraft and sorcery [which was] wickedly, maliciously and feloniously used, practiced and exercised at and in the town of Salem."

Included in the trial records is Benjamin Hutchinson's statement that his wife was tortured by a witch.

"My wife was much afflicted after the last execution with violent pains in her heart and teeth and all parts of her body . . . she being in such excessive misery that she said she believed that she had had [a spell cast] upon her."

"Whereupon I went to Mary Walcott, one of our neighbors, to come and look to see if she could see anybody upon her; and as soon as she came into the

house she said that our two neighbors—Sarah Buckley and Mary Witheridge—were upon my wife; and immediately my wife had ease and Mary Walcott was tormented."

Mary Walcott, 16 at the time, was one of the group of teen-age girls who would scream, cry and go into convulsions, claiming they were being attacked by invisible witches. The girls later named the witches as friends and neighbors ranging in age from a 5-year-old child to a grandmother.

The transcript includes this exchange during the interrogation of Mary Black, an accused witch, on April 22, 1692, by the Salem magistrate:

Question—"Tell me, be you a witch?"

Answer—"Silence."

Q—"How long have you been a witch?"

A—"I cannot tell."

Q—"But have you been a witch?"

A—"I cannot tell you."

Q—"Why do you hurt these folks?"

A—"I hurt nobody."

Q—"Do you prick these girls?"

A—"No, I pin my neckcloths."

Q—"Well, take out a pin and pin it again."

"The transcript continues: 'She did so, and all of the afflicted cried and they were pricked. Mary Walcott was pricked in the arm 'til the blood came, Abigail Williams was pricked in the stomach and Mary Lewis was pricked in the foot.'

Suit Filed in U.S. On Sterilizations

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—The American Civil Liberties Union announced here yesterday that it was filing suit in U.S. District Court seeking to void an unconstitutional North Carolina law allowing sterilization of "mentally defective" persons.

The civil rights organization indicated that it hoped the suit eventually would lead to a Supreme Court ruling that would strike down laws against forced sterilization. It contended that such laws were on the books in 32 states.

The \$1-million suit, which the organization said was filed today in New Bern, N.C., is a class action filed on behalf of a black woman who is a nurse's aide on Long Island, N.Y., and who was allegedly sterilized in 1955, at the age of 18, and "all other persons similarly situated."

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Mr. Scott was scheduled to stand trial Aug. 20 on charges of conspiring to bring about 40 pounds of heroin into Baltimore from New York.

Bobby Locke, at the Englewood Golf Club.

BADRUPT'S PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ

Golf 18 holes 3 Tennis courts Magnificent large indoor swimming pool

Economists Testify on Sex Discrimination

Bias Said to Cut U.S. Women's Pay 10% to 20%

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—The administration's top economists say that what appeared to be pure discrimination reduces the average earnings of women to 80 or 90 percent of what men make for the same work.

This conclusion was voiced Tuesday by Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, and Marina Whitman, a member of the council, in testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

The committee began hearings on the economics of sex discrimination.

Mr. Stein and Mrs. Whitman said that sophisticated studies that make allowances for such matters as the fact that most women do not work every year of their post-school lives show a "residual differential of 10 to 20 percent in their earnings that women suffer simply because they are women."

Another witness before the committee attacked the council's figure on discriminatory pay differentials as too low.

Seven Studies

Barbara R. Bergmann, professor of economics at the University of Maryland, said that of seven recent studies that have been done on this question, only one showed a differential as low as 20 percent. This was the one the council quoted.

The study was done by Jacob Mincer of Columbia and Solomon W. Polachek of the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Bergmann noted that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which investigates both race and sex discrimination, has only 2,388 employees, while the agencies that do weather forecasting and collection of tariffs each have more than six times that many.

The statement submitted to the joint committee argued, as the administration has done before, that the relatively high unemployment rate among women results from the fact that many women work for a while, quit for a while and then try to go back to work. These women, who, in economists' terminology, are "re-

entering the labor force," often encounter delays in finding a job, the administration economists said, although they said that women typically encounter shorter delays than male re-entrants.

Mr. Stein and Mrs. Whitman predicted that the disparity between men's and women's unemployment rates might widen in the future as relatively more women sought work. As of June, the rate for women aged 20 or older was 4.9 percent and for men in the same age group 3.2 percent.

Paul A. Samuelson, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that an end to job discrimination against women, in most cases, would not take anything away from men.

The only exceptions, he said, would be in cases such as dentistry, where men have a near monopoly of a highly paid field. If more women entered the field, creating competition for the high income that could be earned, the incomes of some of the men might decline, at least relatively, he said.

British Laws Urged

LONDON, July 13 (UPI).—A British parliamentary committee said yesterday that women are victims of discrimination and called for new laws to end it.

The committee, representing all parties in the House of Commons, said in a report that the first targets of legislation should be in employment and education.

Four Poles, Turned Back by U.S., Cross Atlantic 5 Times in 5 Days

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—Four young Poles, including a family of three, have flown the Atlantic five times since July 3 in a futile search for a country that will permit them to enter.

At the moment, they are being detained here by immigration officials, who took them into custody yesterday afternoon on their third attempt to enter the United States.

Two young men are being held at the Immigration Service detention facility. A mother and her 4-year-old daughter are under guard at the Ramada Inn at Kennedy International Airport.

The four persons are awaiting a hearing before an immigration judge, either today or early next week, on whether they will be allowed to remain in the country or be sent back again to Europe.

It was not clear whether the four persons were seeking political asylum. They speak only Polish and were interrogated through an interpreter by officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Sol Marks, the district director of the Immigration Service, said that a desire to seek asylum would "obviously be an important factor" in the outcome of their hearing.

Mr. Marks identified the four persons as Robert Kolompar, 19, and Jan Hornjak, 24, his wife, Helena, 23, and their daughter, Agatha.

On July 8, they arrived at Kennedy for the first of three times, on a flight from Milan.

According to Mr. Marks, the immigration agents on duty became suspicious of the West German passports the four persons carried. The agents called the German Consulate here and determined that the passports were among 800 recently stolen in Germany. Officials turned the group back to the airline for return to Milan.

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"My wife was much afflicted after the last execution with violent pains in her heart and teeth and all parts of her body . . . she being in such excessive misery that she said she believed that she had had [a spell cast] upon her."

"Whereupon I went to Mary Walcott, one of our neighbors, to come and look to see if she could see anybody upon her; and as soon as she came into the

house she said that our two neighbors—Sarah Buckley and Mary Witheridge—were upon my wife; and immediately my wife had ease and Mary Walcott was tormented."

Mary Walcott, 16 at the time, was one of the group of teen-age girls who would scream, cry and go into convulsions, claiming they were being attacked by invisible witches. The girls later named the witches as friends and neighbors ranging in age from a 5-year-old child to a grandmother.

The transcript includes this exchange during the interrogation of Mary Black, an accused witch, on April 22, 1692, by the Salem magistrate:

Question—"Tell me, be you a witch?"

Answer—"Silence."

Q—"How long have you been a witch?"

A—"I cannot tell."

Q—"But have you been a witch?"

A—"I cannot tell you."

Q—"Why do you hurt these folks?"

A—"I hurt nobody."

Q—"Do you prick these girls?"

A—"No, I pin my neckcloths."

Q—"Well, take out a pin and pin it again."

"The transcript continues: 'She did so, and all of the afflicted cried and they were pricked. Mary Walcott was pricked in the arm 'til the blood came, Abigail Williams was pricked in the stomach and Mary Lewis was pricked in the foot.'

Suit Filed in U.S. On Sterilizations

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—The American Civil Liberties Union announced here yesterday that it was filing suit in U.S. District Court seeking to void an unconstitutional North Carolina law allowing sterilization of "mentally defective" persons.

The civil rights organization indicated that it hoped the suit eventually would lead to a Supreme Court ruling that would strike down laws against forced sterilization. It contended that such laws were on the books in 32 states.

'White House Horrors'

Out of John N. Mitchell's testimony has come the useful and all-purpose phrase: "White House horrors." It is a most appropriate label, not merely for the Watergate break-in and cover-up, but for the entire list of White House-sponsored illegal acts of political espionage and even broader violations of constitutionally guaranteed rights and liberties.

Even if it is ultimately established that Mr. Nixon had no personal knowledge of any or all of the horrors, or of their cover-up, he is the responsible authority at the White House. At the heart of the matter is the fact that the horrors have been committed, and that they emanated from the White House. Mr. Mitchell's defense of his alleged decision not to inform the President about the White House horrors has been that he considered Mr. Nixon's re-election of paramount importance and that, had the President been told of the Plumbers' dirty work, he would have had to take actions and authorize disclosures that might have led to his defeat at the polls.

Such judgment as to what the President might have done or how the American people might have reacted is of course pure conjecture. What is truly alarming is that a palace guard could believe it was its right and duty to prevent the President from knowing what "horrors" have been committed in his name, in the fear that his action to halt the wrongdoing might hurt him in the hustings.

The question must ultimately be asked what might have happened had not the bungling of the White House horror crew, and subsequent pressure by courts and press, led to public exposure. Is there the slightest indication that those who claimed that they kept matters hushed up for the good of Mr. Nixon and his re-election would have come forward with the truth later on? The evidence so far is to the contrary. The cover-up

continued and was intensified after the election; and the facts were not permitted to see the light of day until they either were forced into the open or were exposed by various participants in the affair as part of their personal defense.

There is increasingly persuasive evidence that, except for the Watergate hush, the White House horrors would have continued to be tapped illegally. "Enemy" offices would have continued to be broken into. Political opponents would have continued to be sabotaged. The integrity of the FBI, the CIA, the Internal Revenue Service and other government agencies would have continued to be undermined. Factions within the White House would have continued to spy on each other, with a view to enhancing their own secret powers.

These things are not figments of anybody's imagination. The White House horrors had come to pass; and the country was within an inch of not knowing that they might become the established routine of governmental power. In some measure, moreover, these horrors were spawned by the doctrine implied by the internal security plan of 1970 about which President Nixon did indeed know everything and which—after the late J. Edgar Hoover's refusal to cooperate—was espoused by the White House Plumbers, again with the President's knowledge and approval.

Viewed in this perspective, the story of the White House horrors can no longer be treated as a tale of bungling political spies who happened to work in the White House. It contains instead all the elements of a horror story about a narrow escape from the kind of governmental power that must never again be allowed to emanate from the White House.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The New Nasser

Acting as if he already owned the place, Libya's ambitious young leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has been in Cairo recently, uninvited, lobbying vigorously for the Egyptian-Libyan merger which he has been pressing on a reluctant President Sadat for more than a year.

The Libyan connection offers powerful enticements to Egyptians—oil wealth to ease their staggering debt burden, to fuel their lagging development and to underwrite their heavy military expenditures; markets for their underutilized industries and room to resettle their surplus population. If some sophisticated and cynical Egyptians are soured by Col. Qadhafi's Islamic puritanism and pan-Arabic zeal, others may be attracted by his militant dynamism. For frustrated and despairing Egyptians, he evokes heady memories of the late President Nasser whose image he assiduously cultivates.

For two million Libyans, mostly politically apathetic, it is more difficult to discern the advantages of sharing their oil billions with 34 million impoverished Egyptians. To be sure, there could be profit for both sides in a union that constructively combined Egypt's manpower and technical skills with Libya's wealth and surplus space. But if that wealth

is largely diverted to a military build-up for a new confrontation with Israel, a Qadhafi obsession, both parties would wind up losers.

Rather than a program for improvement in the lives of Libyans and Egyptians, the Qadhafi merger scheme appears more as a springboard, through the purchase of an Egyptian base, for the Libyan leader's ambitions to become the Arab world's new Nasser. No wonder there are misgivings in Tripoli, Cairo and other Arab capitals.

The success of the Qadhafi gambit depends in large measure on Egyptian perceptions of the prospects for a satisfactory peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. If President Sadat's frantic, and so far futile, diplomatic initiatives should begin to show some promise in the next few weeks—at the United Nations, in rumored Tunisian-Israeli talks or through some revival of U.S. proposals for an interim solution—Sadat may be able to stall off the Sept. 1 merger date. If the present diplomatic impasse persists, however, Col. Qadhafi's new and more virulent Nasserism may become the wave of the future, not only in Libya and Egypt but also throughout much of the Arab world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Big Gamblers

The West is definitely playing high stakes. No matter how financially stronger than ten years ago we may be, the stakes on the gaming tables of exchanges or prices are becoming frightening. The tempo of monetary crises is accelerating... This situation is not surprising after two devaluations of the dollar. Monetary adjustments which are not accompanied by domestic corrective measures come to nothing. Added to this is the selfish indifference of the United States in letting its currency slip in order to boost its foreign trade... The spirit of resignation which is apparent almost everywhere is another feature of the present situation.

In the United States, this mood can be traced back to Aug. 15, 1971 when Nixon threw in the towel by decreeing dollar inconvertibility. But the most striking thing is that he managed to transform that defeat into a victory, as he also did subsequently with the devaluations of the American currency whose untouchableness had fiercely been proclaimed for years. And the "benign neglect" with which the United States has so far treated its financial problems abroad also proceeds from the idea that the strongest is always right.

"No less symptomatic is the flabbiness of governments facing the inflation tide in Europe... Why these resigned attitudes?... Simply because public opinion no longer compels governments to fight inflation vigorously. And if it does not do this, it is because it is not yet really suffering from the price spiral, however rapid."

—Pierre Drouin in *Le Monde* (Paris).

Facing the sphinx-like attitude of the White House, what can Europeans do?... France, for example, might announce that the franc from now on contains 80 milligrams of gold instead of 160, which would amount to doubling the price of gold. Supposing the existence of an agreement among the European countries whose currencies are floating jointly, this might result in a collective devaluation relative to gold. Such a decision would embarrass the Americans, supporters of gold demonetization, by giving the "barbaric relic" fresh luster. Gold would thus be reintroduced into the monetary system and a better functioning of the European monetary agreement could be expected.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 14, 1898

PARIS—Wherever the forces of America and Spain have met, be it in the Far East or the Caribbean, the Spaniards have sometimes fought gallantly, sometimes not at all, sometimes strategy called for it, sometimes it didn't, but the fact is, they, the Spaniards, have never won a battle and are about to lose more. To Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay and to General Shafter in Santiago de Cuba, Spain cannot continue this unequal contest for much longer.

Fifty Years Ago

July 14, 1923

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Youth was served again yesterday when Luis Angel Firpo, the young Argentinian knocked out old Jess Willard in the eighth round with a right to the jaw before 108,000 in Boyle's Thirty Acres. Firpo at 26 weighed 214 lb.; Willard at 38 weighed 242. The fight was never even close, the old champion tried but he was no match for the young "bull." The winner is supposed to meet Dempsey for the title, but who knows?



President Nixon and the Watergate Polls

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Pose a truly complicated question to American public opinion and the unknown god will usually—and quite sensibly—respond with mumbo-jumbo. So it is with Watergate.

The polls offer no clear guide as to the eventual outcome of the scandal. But they do indicate that the issue will probably drag on and on and on. The main evidence about the importance of Watergate is supplied by polls on the President's culpability. The public as a whole does not swallow the story that Watergate was something done from beginning to end by subordinate officials without Mr. Nixon's knowledge.

According to the Gallup Poll, 71 percent of the people believe the President had some knowledge of either the cover-up or the break-in itself. Suspicion of the President runs so strong that more than a third of those questioned by Dr. Gallup believe something that is probably not true—namely, that the President knew about the Watergate bugging in advance.

Another sign of the enduring quality of Watergate lies in the recognition factor. Big changes in opinion almost always flow from the dawning of consciousness. George McGovern could go from 3 percent in the polls to about 40 percent in a matter of 18 months just because people got to know his name.

Saturation

But Watergate has already saturated public consciousness. The latest Gallup Poll shows that 98 percent of the public is aware of the scandal. Thus the biggest field for shifts of opinion has been closed off.

Television ratings reinforce the point. Sam Ervin and John Mitchell may not be as funny as Rowan and Martin, but they attract a huge audience. Indeed, the ratings show that the Watergate telecasts are drawing more viewers than required to sustain daytime programs on a commercial basis.

In keeping with this interest, the President's personal popularity has fallen way off. According to the Gallup Poll, his approval rating is at an all-time low. Several polls show him running far worse against George McGovern than he did in the election last fall.

But while taking distances from

Mr. Nixon, the country is not moving clearly in any other direction. In particular, there is resistance to the idea of impeachment.

Hesitation

Perhaps the best indication of that resistance is a poll conducted by the Opinion Research Corp. of Princeton, N.J., for CBS. One of the questions loaded the dice heavily against the President. The question rested on the presumption of proof that Mr. Nixon knew in advance about both the Watergate break-in and the subsequent cover-up. It asked if, in that hypothetical case, the respondent would favor impeachment proceedings. It distinguished clearly between the proceed-

ings themselves, which are an indictment, and the forcing out of the President.

Even in those extremely compromising circumstances, there was considerable hesitation. Only 50 percent of the sample favored impeachment proceedings. More than a third were against impeachment and 14 percent were undecided.

The Gallup Poll finds a similar sentiment. The same poll which discovered that 71 percent of the sample believed the President knew about either the break-in or the cover-up showed that only 18 percent believed he should be forced out as President.

A similar non-resist shows up in the various rematches of Mr. Nixon against the leading candi-

dates of 1972. The poll done for CBS found Nixon with 43 percent, way ahead of McGovern with 30 percent, and the rest of the sample undecided or refusing to vote. Sen. Edmund Muskie polled 35 percent against 41 percent for the President.

What all this says to me is that the national jury is hanging back from ultimate judgment. There seems to be little positive support for President Nixon and it is hard to spot a way for him to make a comeback. If he resigned, there might well be an enormous sigh of relief. But when it comes to pushing him out, public opinion, in the fullness of its wisdom, is leaving the issue up to the country's elected representatives.

Pompidou I—Moneyman

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The latest dollar crisis—which may or may not be tranquillized by the past week's measures—certainly must be settled if the world is to avert an abrupt and unmanageable financial collapse. And such a collapse, while differing in nature from the 1929 crash, could conceivably have repercussions quite as dangerous.

This appears to be the view of French President Georges Pompidou, as reflected in his country's policies and statements. Mr. Pompidou is not only an unusually powerful executive because of constitutional authority granted under the Fifth Republic; he also happens to be the best money expert among contemporary chiefs of government, even including Britain's on-and-off banker Edward Heath. The Frenchman was with the famous house of Rothschild before entering active politics.

While he is just as concerned about the currency mess as any of his peers, he has a more solid understanding of what it means and how it was produced. And he seemingly doesn't think the world can climb out of the chasm—no matter what temporary palliatives are produced so long as two different dollars exist.

One dollar is purely internal—for the United States—and continues to support a functioning economy at home. Even when the foreign image looks value, it helps

the national economy to improve. Increased foreign exports result from a better competitive position on international markets.

Second Dollar

The second dollar is that held abroad in the accounts of banks, businesses and speculators who can shift their funds and gamble against other currencies, suddenly switching investments in order to profit. There are estimates here that overseas holdings of huge transnational companies, headquartered in the U.S.A., total as high as \$126 billion. This is one of the greatest factors in the recent series of worsening crises.

The French president and government know the U.S. government alone cannot effectively settle the dollar question. It challenges the assembled financial interests of all the principal Western nations combined. This matter was discussed between Presidents Pompidou and Nixon when they met in Iceland last spring, before the problem had attained its subsequently catastrophic level.

Pompidou apparently feels the dollar has been pummeled far below any logical exchange rate. The U.S. economy works well and inflation has been less creative than in Europe. Therefore, it is absurd that the real (rather than

theoretical) devaluation of the dollar has been permitted to reach about 33 percent within two years.

France feels the dollar should be restored to a value probably approximating that achieved five months ago when the bank exchange rate was around 4.8 francs. Perhaps it could be allowed to descend some 2 or 3 percent below that rate; this would not be difficult to handle.

But the emergency crisis mustn't be allowed to continue for long—or to worsen. The world cannot live with the kind of situation produced by a dollar collapse. France's leadership never forgets that, although the preconditions for the 1929 disaster are not present, today, that danger exists when securities were at their absolute peak.

It is obvious to Paris that settlement of these problems must be found among the free world's major trading nations. The Russians, despite their immense power, are in no position to give major help on money or trade. As France and West Germany had already discovered before the Nixon-Breznnev deals, Moscow can't offer important commercial markets despite its desire to facilitate détente.

The yawning dollar gap needs healing before a long-term international monetary reform. That has been much bruted but will take a long time before it is negotiated. Yet, for Pompidou, the ultimate lesson of both long-term and short-term adjustment is the same. If the West has no monetary policy it cannot have other policies.

And if the malady represented by this month's dollar crisis is not finally cured, all trading countries will turn toward protectionism. That would break up the West.

Paris already discerns hints of a suicidal mood on both sides of the Atlantic: some Americans say the undervalued dollar helps U.S. trade without hurting the national economy, and the rest of the world be damned; some Europeans say leave America to its own problems and protect our European markets.

As for Pompidou, who recognizes both existing problems and future dangers, it is clear he wants these matters settled within a normal, stable framework and feels the free nations must together handle the frightening affair.

Letters

'Why Can't I Play?'

Biology is not destiny—even though as the case by Judge McGuire in the Avonworth Baseball Conference had every right to bar a 10-year-old girl from playing Little League baseball would indicate otherwise. (CMT, July 7-8.)

Although it is true that the Supreme Court has never decided whether the 14th Amendment prohibits discrimination based on sex, the Equal Rights Amendment—the proposed 27th Amendment—to the Constitution will remove sex as a factor in determining the legal rights of men and women. Ratification is needed by nine more states before March, 1979.

Until that time, as a feminist and a mother with a little girl with a terrific right arm, I can only point out that admission of little girls would only enhance Little League games, not "downgrade the team." As far as complicating "the task of getting fathers to volunteer for coaching and managing duties," girls have fathers (and why not mothers?) too, many of whom would be delighted to see their daughters actively enjoy their physical strength and fitness rather than remain on the sidelines waving a pom-pom!

When I think of the tears and the "Why can't I play?" as well as the intense feelings of inferiority that some girls experience, I cannot seriously feel sorry for the alleged "embarrassment" the boys suffer who sit on the bench while a girl is on the playing field.

Since the validity and useful-

ness of all competitive sports is being questioned and challenged by the time of ratification of the ERA, the question as to whether or not little girls like Pamela Magill should be allowed to play Little League will be moot.

MARJORIE CANJA
Ville d'Array, France.

'Pride and Drought'

In his "Pride and Drought" in West Africa, Stanley Meisler lectured us in a know-all manner about the poverty, bureaucracy and inferiority in Africa.

From his limited contact with a slice of the African population—namely West-oriented bureaucrats—he jumped to his wishful conclusions.

Africans rightly suspect any international help coming from the imperialist West. They remember how the "international help" in the Congo resulted in the death, anarchy and destruction of that newly independent country. They note that most of the planes which were sent to Biafra were loaded with machine guns and weapons of destruction. The same thing occurred in the southern provinces of the Sudan. Under the circumstances, should not Africans check the sort of "help" they receive?

Concerning the issue in question, how can a respected journal expect a sovereign state to allow foreigners to determine which part of the country deserves help and to what extent?

Africans are not ashamed of being poor; they know why and

they work hard to raise their standards of living—without using the slave-trade, robbery, exploitation, blood and wars which the others found fit to use—and they are making progress.

ABDELMAWLA KANGOOM,
Berlin.

Learn the Lesson

The best thing that has happened to the world in many, many years is the Watergate—if we all learn the lesson.

God bless a free press.

A. NYSTROM,
Gstaad, Switzerland.

Count the Blessings

What The New York Times thinks of Greece's government (CMT, July 6) is of very little import to the Greeks in general.

When they see, however, the harmful effects to the U.S. position in the world, by the Times' ruthless attack, in the name of democracy, on President Nixon in the Watergate affair, and the ridicule attached to American foreign policy by the effects of the paper's relentless lobbying on behalf of the Jews in the Soviet Union and in the name of individual liberty, the Greeks can't help counting their blessings for their present position, referendum or no referendum.

As for the military aptitude of Greece's armed forces and their contribution to NATO, I suggest that the Times consult the experts and not the politicians.

TAMIS VASSILOU,
Athens.

Détente: Frontline Bulletins

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Mr. James Burnham has put together what he calls "Bulletins from the Détente Front." They speak for themselves.

"The policy of peaceful coexistence... is a form of intense economic, political, and ideological struggle of the proletariat against the aggressive forces of imperialism." (N. Khrushchev, 1961.)

"The policy of peaceful coexistence... has never been a policy based on the acceptance of the status quo in world relations. It has been and it remains a weapon of struggle—a struggle in which both hands are used. With one hand, the aggressive forces of world imperialism are held back; with the other, the support is given to the forces fighting for national independence, and to the peoples moving toward a socialist goal." (Werth, *Marxism Review*, Moscow, 1962.)

"The main direction of the world revolutionary process determined by the struggle between the two opposite social systems... Since it is a question of two essentially irreconcilable lines of world development, all countries, classes, social strata, and political currents become involved in the struggle. Our foreign political measures... restricting further and further the aggressive imperialist circles... They contribute to the creation of ever better international circumstances for the expansion of the struggle of the revolutionary forces of the world over." (B. Brezhnev, *General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet C.P.*, 1971.)

"Relations with the capitalist nations will remain the realm of struggle, however successful normalization and détente may be... The essential question is: what form that struggle will take." (G. Arbatov, director, Soviet Institute for American Studies, March 1973.)

SANTIAGO—The Chilean C largest in the Americas and most closely tied to Moscow pushes Allende toward expropriation of all remaining foreign holdings, beginning with those U.S. corporations and banks, toward a total anti-U.S. stance foreign policy.

HAI PHONG—A steady rain of Communist-bloc ships from military equipment sufficient to replace all losses in the 1972 offensive and to beef up forces Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam.

ADEN—With Soviet equipment and training, forces in South Yemen move toward strategic goal of overthrowing pro-Arab government of Saudi Arabia and depriving U.S. of access to its principal foreign source petroleum.

OMAN—Soviet-supported equipped Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf (PFOAG) fights Dhofar province, aiming at control of Oman and the other rich oil-rich kingdoms along Persian Gulf and southern coast of Arabian Peninsula.

KUWAIT CITY—With 80 arms and encouragement, it troops occupy northern strip Kuwait, enlarging Iraq's access to gulf. Cadres allied with PFOAG recruit in Kuwait and establish guerrilla bases mountains.

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS—Moscow gives access for service of Soviet merchant and as vessels in Indian Ocean. "MOGADISHU" SOMALIA Soviet technicians, supplies, money support buildup of Red Sea passage. Moscow and supports guerrilla operations against U.S. ally, Ethiopia.

HAVERA—Soviet KGB plots takeover of Cuban air police and political subversion of Fidel Castro to Soviet direction.

REYKJAVIK—Icelandic Communists, in close liaison with Krenin, maneuver as part government coalition to Cod War as lever for prying land away from NATO and ending down NATO's East base.

MOSCOW—Preparing to come larger number of West businessmen and tourists to détente banner, the Kres steps up action to send disloyal to labor camps and KGB me hospitals, and issues direct warning citizens against relations with visitors.

MOSCOW—Jamming of Western broadcasts, prohibition of Western journals and books, travel restrictions continue force.

GENEVA—Soviet represent this continues to reject "on inspection to verify nuclear cords."

MOSCOW—Deployment of giant SS-9 missiles continues



FLIGHT LINE—Work in progress on the production line of the Anglo-French supersonic Concorde jetliners at the Toulouse factory in southern France. In foreground, Concorde number 3, more than 60% complete. Other planes from front to back and in the left behind number 3 are: number 7, prior to wingtip fitting, number 5, destined for Air France, being tested for fuel system function, and number 1, which is due to fly in the fall, and will be used mainly for training and certification flights.

Gen. Weyand and Cambodians Discuss Post-Bombing Aid

PHNOM PENH, July 13—Gen. Frederick E. Weyand, the U.S. Army's new deputy chief of staff, met with leaders of the Cambodian government and U.S. Embassy officials today to discuss American military aid after the bombing stops on Aug. 15.

Gen. Weyand arrived here from Saigon and returned there tonight after talks with President Lon Nol, his aides and U.S. Ambassador Emory C. Swank.

President Nixon has agreed that all U.S. bombing in Indochina will stop on Aug. 15 unless Congress gives specific approval to extend it. It is the consensus among American and Cambodian officials and neutral observers that U.S. air support is the only thing that keeps the Cambodian insurgents from overrunning the government's forces.

Gen. Weyand denied speculation that South Vietnam would take over the bombing effort from the Americans. He said he had carried no special message to Lon Nol from South Vietnam.

Thai Role Denied

The Cambodian command today denied foreign press reports that 10,000 mercenaries from Thailand had been sent into Cambodia to fill the gap the bombing halt will create.

Reporting on current military operations, the command said three government battalions that had been trapped in a schoolyard since July 10, had escaped to Phnom Penh for 10 days, had escaped to reorganize and continue their resistance.

Three freighters and an oil tanker today came up the Mekong River to Phnom Penh, apparently without serious damage from enemy fire.

A convoy of 146 trucks and 68 trailers hauling rice and cattle from northwest Cambodia pulled into the capital without incident, the command said.

In Saigon, Canadian officials of the International Commission of Control and Supervision said final arrangements had been worked out between the Communists and the South Vietnamese government for the release tomorrow of two missing Canadians.

Senate Unit Acts To Bar 3d-Nation Role in Cambodia

WASHINGTON, July 13 (Reuters).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today voted to block all U.S. funds for financing military operations in Indochina by third countries such as Thailand.

The administration already has an agreement with Congress to end all military operations in Indochina by Aug. 15. R. N.J., the principal sponsor of the resolution, said his measure was designed to make sure that the United States would not continue to provide funds—directly or indirectly—for operations in Indochina.

The proposal was introduced as an amendment to a pending foreign economic aid bill.

The committee's vote was seen as an attempt to forestall what some members suspect is a move by the Nixon administration to bolster the present Cambodian government by having the United States pay Thai volunteers to fight in Cambodia or by sending U.S.-financed South Vietnamese planes against the insurgents in Cambodia.

Expansion Ordered For Nice Airport

NICE, July 13 (AP).—More than 880 million cubic feet of Mediterranean hillside are going to be gouged out to build an extension of Nice airport, Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said in an interview published here Friday.

The earth dug from the hills will be dumped into the sea to create an area of 810 acres on which two new runways will be built. Work on the project will begin next year. The extension will cost \$50 million.

Sihanouk to Go On Trip During Kissinger Visit

WASHINGTON, July 13 (Reuters).—The Air Force is withdrawing a squadron of 15 B-52s that have been operating out of Guam in support of troops, the Defense Department said today, confirming reports yesterday.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman said no further redeployments were expected and the 200 B-52s still in the area would be "more than adequate to perform the level of effort required at the moment in Southeast Asia."

Brezhnev, Cairo Aide Meet; Some Differences Are Seen

MOSCOW, July 13 (UPI).—Soviet party Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev and Egyptian envoy Hafez Ismail met for 1 1/2 hours today to discuss the Middle East and bilateral relations, an Egyptian spokesman said.

Few details of the meeting between Mr. Brezhnev and President Anwar Sadat's national security adviser were available. However, Tass, the official Soviet news agency, seemed to suggest that the nations were not in total agreement.

Tass reported that the talks were held in a "friendly and frank atmosphere" that reaffirmed the "great significance" of the May, 1971, Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty.

In the past, the use of the

Bakr Seizes Full Powers To Rule Iraq

BEIRUT, July 13—Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr assumed dictatorial powers today following the amendment of the country's transitional constitution, Baghdad radio announced.

The amendment, decided by the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, made the president of the republic head of the state, premier and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

He was given authority to directly supervise "the preservation of the country's independence and territorial integrity and the protection of internal and external security," the radio said.

The president was also empowered to directly appoint or fire the vice-president, ministers, judges, governors, government officials, officers of the armed forces, diplomatic envoys and delegates to conferences and international organizations, according to the amendment.

He was made directly responsible for the promotion, demotion and decoration of officers of the armed forces, the radio said.

Earlier it was learned that the ruling Baath party, shaken by a plot within its ranks to overthrow the regime, had made a political pact with its main rival, the Communist party, and resumed peace talks with the rebellious Kurdish minority.

The pact with the Moscow-oriented Communist party, concluded Wednesday night, calls for the formation of a council of ministers, in which the Baathists would share some of the political monopoly they have held for the last five years with the Communists and Kurds, if they agree to join.

5th Matterhorn Death

ZERMATT, Switzerland, July 13 (Reuters).—A Japanese climber fell about 800 meters to his death on the Matterhorn—the fifth person to be killed on the mountain this week. A Scottish

On Trip During Kissinger Visit

PEKING, July 13 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian head of state, said today he would leave next week for a three-week visit to North Korea and would not meet U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger when he comes to Peking next month.

Mr. Kissinger is due here early in August for talks with Chinese leaders. The prince will leave Peking next Friday.

The prince said that even if he was in Peking when Mr. Kissinger arrived he would refuse to meet him and no member of his exiled government would be in contact with the American official.

Brezhnev, Cairo Aide Meet; Some Differences Are Seen

word "frank" in Tass dispatches has often implied that there had been basic differences between parties.

Briefing on Summit

Mr. Ismail said before he left Cairo that the Russians had invited him for a briefing on the outcome of Mr. Brezhnev's summit meeting in Washington last month with President Nixon and to coordinate Middle East policy in the coming months.

Arab political commentators have expressed disappointment at the improvement in Soviet-American relations, contending that Egypt can expect less Soviet help in pressuring Israel to withdraw from the Arab lands it captured in the 1967 six-day war.

Tass said the Russians reiterated in today's talks their position that peace in the Middle East could come only when Israel withdraws from the occupied territory and "respects the legitimate rights of states and peoples of that area."

Egyptian Warnings

CAIRO, July 13 (Reuters).—Two prominent Egyptians warned today that Arab nations were not ready for a military confrontation with Israel and would not be without military coordination between them.

In an interview here with the Beirut newspaper An Nahar, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad called for meetings to plan for a confrontation with Israel and warned that inaction could give the Israelis the initiative. He said the Israelis started the six-day war and asked: "If the Arabs fail to take a decision in the resumption of hostilities, what would prevent Israel from doing so?"

In the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram, editor Mohammed Hussein Heikal wrote that he favored "a full merger between Egypt and Libya" because Egypt needed additional strength to defeat Israel.

Obituaries

Lon Chaney jr., 67, Played Hollywood Monster Roles

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 13 (AP).—Lon Chaney jr., 67, noted for his portrayals of movie monsters, has died, friends said today.

A friend said that Mr. Chaney succumbed at his San Clemente home yesterday afternoon after a long series of illnesses.

"His last wish," the friend said, "was that his death receive no publicity." Patsy Chaney, his wife of 36 years, declined to specify the cause of death or reveal any funeral plans.

Inactive since his last film, "Frankenstein Vs. Dracula," Chaney was released from a San Clemente hospital in April after surgery for cataracts and treatment for beriberi. Friends said he also suffered from liver problems and gout and recently had undergone acupuncture treatments to relieve pain.

In a film career that began in 1922, Mr. Chaney played some of the movies' most vivid monsters: Count Dracula, the Mummy, the Wolf Man and Frankenstein, a role created by Boris Karloff.

He was born Creighton Chaney on Feb. 10, 1906, in Oklahoma City, where his parents were playing a theater engagement. His father was Lon Chaney sr., who was the star of such silent films as "The Phantom of the Opera" and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame."

'Lennie's Ranch'

Standing alongside Mr. Chaney's more famous monster roles was his memorable portrayal of the dim-witted Lennie in the 1939 production of John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men." Later, when he purchased a 1,300-acre ranch near Auburn, Calif., he named it "Lennie's Ranch."

He also played the arthritic old marshal in "High Noon," the 1952 movie that won an Academy Award for Gary Cooper as best actor.

"As the best of the monsters were played for sympathy," Mr. Chaney once told an interviewer, "that goes for my father, Boris Karloff, myself and all the others. They all won the audience's sympathy. Why, the Wolf Man didn't want to do all those things—he was forced into them."

Mr. Chaney often underwent as much as 6 1/2 hours of makeup preparation for his roles and was known as a perfectionist.

In 1937, he married Patsy Beck, a model. He had two sons by a former marriage and nine grandchildren.

Mr. Chaney lived for many years in the San Fernando Valley before moving to a ranch at Warner Hot Springs, in San Diego County, and later to San Clemente.

Fai Iku

BUDAPEST, July 13 (AP).—Hungarian Education Minister Fai Iku, 61, died here today of a heart attack.

Education minister since 1961, Mr. Iku also had been chief of the Hungarian Army's political department and a deputy defense minister.

William B. Rehnquist

MILWAUKEE, July 13 (AP).—William B. Rehnquist, 79, father of Supreme Court Justice William H. Rehnquist, died yesterday in a hospital after suffering a stroke on Wednesday.

Willy Fritsch

HAMBURG, July 13 (AP).—German movie star Willy Fritsch, 72, died yesterday of heart failure, a spokesman for Hamburg's Marien Hospital announced.

Fritsch made his debut in the theater as an extra at Max Reinhardt's.

Woman in Ulster Injured by Bomb

BELFAST, July 13 (UPI).—A 56-year-old woman, lost three fingers of her left hand today when a letter addressed to her son, a prison officer, blew up as she opened it.

The police immediately issued a new warning against other letter bombs.

At the same time an army spokesman said security forces were involved in nine shooting incidents in 24 hours across the province. One soldier was slightly hurt.

The army claimed to have hit a man who fired a rocket at an army post in Londonderry.

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Lon Chaney jr.
...in one of his roles.

Massacre Reports Continue, But Caetano Visit Is Still On

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 13—The Times of London published today a "Diary of Death"—a lengthy and detailed report from Spanish missionaries listing massacres and atrocities allegedly carried out by Portuguese troops in Mozambique.

"We believe that they are telling the truth," the paper declared.

It said another group of Roman Catholic missionaries known as the White Fathers claimed to have a 400-page dossier of alleged atrocities in Mozambique that put the death toll in the thousands.

It was the Times that first published charges by Spanish priests known as the Burgos Fathers that hundreds of villagers in Portugal's East African colony had been slaughtered by soldiers in 1971-72.

The paper's 4,000-word front-page report was certain to intensify demands in Britain that the government cancel a visit by Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano, to begin next Monday.

But it also added to the confusion and contradictions that have enveloped the alleged atrocities, especially the reported slaughter of more than 400 men, women and children at a jungle village the missionaries called Wiriyamu.

Massacre Denied

Portugal has denied that any massacre took place and that Wiriyamu ever existed.

The Daily Telegraph, meanwhile, carried a report from a correspondent, in the Mozambique jungles quoting tribesmen as saying no massacres had taken place in the area.

None of the tribesmen or Portuguese troops he spoke to knew of any village named Wiriyamu, the correspondent reported. His

East to Prohibit West Berliners For Youth Fete

BERLIN, July 13 (NYT).—The East Germans have decided to bar West Berliners from East Berlin and surrounding parts of East Germany during the Communist-dominated World Youth Festival from July 28 to Aug. 5.

The decision became known yesterday as it was protested by the West Berlin city administration and the West German government as a violation of the 1971 Berlin agreement. Under the accord—concluded by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union—West Berliners are permitted to enter East Berlin and East Germany 30 times a year at dates of their own choosing.

The ban was seen as a precaution against political trouble during the festival, which is expected to attract 150,000 visitors to East Berlin from all over the world.

West Berlin officials are scheduled to meet East German sides on Monday to discuss the dispute, a spokesman said.

Lion-Mauled Boy Better

RAPID CITY, S.D., July 13 (AP).—An infant whose grand-mother killed a mountain lion that attacked him has been taken off the critical list, a family spokesman said today. Jason Cowden, 1 1/2, of Anoka, Minn., was hospitalized with head injuries Tuesday.



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And the present heads of the design department, Martha Widmer and Emil Häfner, are expressly charged with producing, besides traditional and fashionable jewelry, avant-garde ideas that may not prove saleable until people have had some time to get used to them. For this they enjoy absolute freedom, plus the right to obtain any literature they choose and to travel wherever they think fit for purposes of study.

Of course they also call in such independent designers as Margareta Dubach and Jean-Claude Schweizer for single collections—or invite artists from outside the jewelry line to make experimental designs. Some unique creations have been the result.

For that matter, jewelry design is not something you can learn by taking prescribed courses. Probably you do need an apprenticeship to a goldsmith, and then (granted a talent for draughtsmanship) study at a school of applied art. But three-dimensional imagination and an instinct for tomorrow's taste are qualities you either have or you haven't. Which is what makes good jewelry designers into pearls of great price.

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LONDON THEATER

'West Side Story' Shows Its Age in Revival

By John Walker

LONDON, July 13 (IHT).—I suppose there has been no more innovative musical than "West Side Story", certainly, its impact and importance in the 1950s matched that of "Oklahoma!" in the 1940s. So at a time when its progeny still hold the stage—and shows as diverse as "Grease" and the superficial "Jesus Christ Superstar" owe much to it in their manipulation of the medium—it is good to have the original back with us again.

performed by a young and enthusiastic cast at the Coliseum Theatre.

We are now as far away from the first night of "West Side Story" as that was from "Oklahoma!" and, inevitably, it has dated. It was of its time and the continuing existence of teenage gangs does not make it a topical musical, as its producers seem to think. Arthur Laurents' book, although craftsmanlike, is not much more than adequate. Stephen Sondheim's lyrics edge towards the banal more often than you would believe. What holds the show together is the surge and nervous rhythms of

Leonard Bernstein's score—and the superiority of that over those who have come after remains undiminished. At the Coliseum, indeed, the music triumphs over a sometimes inadequate cast.

Robert Arditi, who was in the original West End production, has reproduced the dashing choreography of Jerome Robbins and that, too, seems a little muted now. He dancers lack the precise discipline that Mr. Robbins imparted. And director Bill Kenwright has failed to make the street gangs seem other than genteel middle-class British kids. There is no fire or passion here, no sense of menace.

Jim Smiley, as Tony, exudes an easy-going, slightly suspect charm, forever flashing a toothpaste smile, although he has a fine voice and uses it to good effect.

Rosamund Shelley's Maria is convincingly childish but on the dull side. In a cast that lacks personality, Roger Finch, Bernard Sharpe, and Giovanna Newcombe managed to emerge as individuals. The great attraction is the music and under Ed Coleman's energetic direction it sweeps all before it.

That bastion of Moral Re-orientation, the Westminster Theatre has eschewed its usual propaganda in favor of Frith Banbury's production of Noel Robinson's "Glasgow" which follows the fortunes of the Brontë family—Charlotte, Emily, Anne, and her brother Branwell—in the couple of years before they published their poems and novels.

The Westminster's normal patrons will probably like it, since the play opens with family prayers and pussyfoots around its subject in reverent fashion. Like "Crown Matrimonial" at the Haymarket, "Glasgow" has no intrinsic interest at all. It depends entirely on what the audience brings to the play, but while "Crown Matrimonial" rose to the level of superior soap opera—how will Mum cope with her wayward son?—here Mrs. Robinson's domestic drama lacks shape and offers no insight into its characters.

At the Shaw Theatre there is the 69 Theatre Company's production of Samuel Beckett's "Endgame," directed by Braham Murray, and elegantly performed in a splendid circular setting designed by Johannes Bryant. Trevor Peacock as Cloy, stumbling across the stage like a marionette with tangled strings, plays the clown to perfection. While Morris's voice tends to fade to a peevish whine in some of Hamlet's longer speeches, but the play itself exerts its usual hypnotic grip. It seems to have become the most popular of Mr. Beckett's pieces, for there was another production (better acted, on the whole) not so long ago at the Young Vic. What I hanker after is a London revival of "Waiting for Godot."

At the Aldwych Theatre, the Royal Shakespeare Company has opened its five-month season of Shakespeare's four Roman plays with "Anthony and Cleopatra," starring Richard Johnson and Janet Suzman. At the company's request I will not be reviewing the plays until September, when the sequence can be judged as a whole.

At the I.C.A. Theatre there is a revival of "As Time Goes By," a Mustapha Matura comedy of a West Indian would-be guru in London, which I welcomed when it was produced at the Theatre Upstairs last year.

Other recent openings in London:



Michele Hardy leads the Jets and the Sharks in "West Side Story" ballet.

"June and the Paycock" by Sean O'Casey, at the Mermade Theatre. Excellent account of O'Casey's masterpiece, with Sloboan McKenna as a slightly passive but powerful June. It shrivels most of what passes for drama in London at the present time.

"Magnificence," by Howard Bruben, at the Royal Court. The first full-length play from the court's new resident dramatist, and a confused thing it is too, an inadequate response to the problem of violent political action in present-day society.

"Absurd Person Singular" by Alan Ayckbourn, at the Criterion.

Heartless, technically adept social comedy, often funny but too clever by half.

"Play Strindberg," by Friedrich Dürrenmatt, at the Hampstead Theatre Club. A pointless but elegantly frivolous version of Strindberg's "Dance of Death."

"Grease," with book, music, and lyrics by Jim Jacobs and Warren Casey, at the New London. High-energy enjoyment, a good rock-musical making satirical fun of the nasty lifestyles of the 1950s.

"Savages," by Christopher Hampton, at the Comedy Theatre. This has costened a little since its transfer from the Royal

Court, although it remains full of elegant pessimism about the world, and is graced by Paul Scofield's performance as a detached British diplomat.

"Who's Who," by Keith Waterhouse and Willis Hall, at the Fortune. A farce to admire rather than enjoy, an amazingly convoluted study of two unsuccessful adulterers, one unable to tell a lie, the other incapable of speaking the truth.

"The Banana Box," by Eric Chappell, at the Apollo. A weakish comedy that survives due to Leonard Rossiter's performance as a grotesque lecherous landlord.

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ART MARKET

Victorian Painting Moves Into the Blue-Chip Category

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT)—With Tuesday's sale of 19th-century paintings at Sotheby's Belgrave, Victorian art has joined the blue-chip ranks on the art market. Prices were consistently high; records were broken.

Granted, in terms of quality, this was by far Sotheby's best Victorian sale and possibly the best of its kind ever held in London. But the intense competition among dealers shows that Victorian art has made it—it is no longer a gamble, an avant-garde sector where a daring handful made bold and chancy moves. The few have become many and there are as many private buyers as professionals competing at the auctions.

Pre-Raphaelite works were, as could be expected, the most expensive. At £23,000, a mawkish country scene by William Dyce, "The Manse" (30.5 by 40.5 centimeters), established a world record and was four times more expensive than the pre-sale estimate. However, this was a special case, as Peter Nahum, Sotheby's specialist on 19th-century paintings, points out. Dyce painted very slowly and consequently his output was small. None of his works has appeared at a public auction in the past five years. Most of his paintings are in an art gallery in Aberdeen, Scotland.

The £7,000 paid for William Etty's "Venus and Cupid" (67 by 81 centimeters), painted on board, was rather more remarkable. A gaudy, conventional work, it showed a nude woman sitting on an improbable green velvet drape beside a gnarled tree trunk. Many sketches of such nude figures exist; oils are rarer. But £7,000 is amazing and nearly twice what Sotheby's had expected. Was it due to the added charm of a "Study for Venus" to be seen on the reverse? Or to the fact that the picture had been exhibited in Glasgow at the "Loan Exhibition in Aid of the Royal Infirmary, 1878," to use Sotheby's words?

Hunt Paintings

Incredible, too, were the prices for three works by William Holman Hunt—although they did not, in absolute terms, break any records. "Love at First Sight," a tiny (23 by 23.5 centimeters) sketch, went for £17,000. This showed a young girl in romantic dress, looking down at a doe in a park with the distance a hunter with his hands in his pockets and a gun under his arm looked toward her. To the buyer's mind, the absurdity of the picture may have been offset by a painting technique (grass and foliage), anticipatory of the impressionists.

Such was not the case with the next Hunt, a picture of Shakespearean inspiration, "Valentine Rescuing Sylvia From Proteus"—illustrating the lines, "Ruffian, let go that rude, unlive touch; Thy friend and an ill fashion." The study, signed and dated 1891, with color notes inscribed into the printing in the spandrels and a later inscription (1891) by Hunt on the back: "Please copy as a guide to future painters." The picture sold for £22,000, which for a small (35.5 by 33.5 centimeters) sketch is fantastic. A portrait, "The King of Hearts" (36 by 28 centimeters), signed with a monogram and dated 1882, rose still higher, to £24,000.

Had the Pre-Raphaelites been the only category to reach these heights, Tuesday's sale would have been a further consecration of a category now much admired by many art historians—but no landmark. What made it significant was that works by painters of the same period, but not by means of the same significance in the historical development of English painting, made record-breaking prices too. A typical instance was a painting (81.5 by 114.5 centimeters) of the interior of the church of St. Gomer at Lierre, in Belgium, by David Roberts. Dated 1849, it was a pastiche of 17th-century Dutch art. With all its charm, who would have thought it would fetch £8,500? The painter is generally appreciated for his Venetian landscapes, not his church scenes, which makes the price all the more remarkable. Throughout the sale, in fact, prices remained high in the "lower" categories. The percentage of pictures that had to

be bought in was a minimal 3.2. Marcus Linell, who manages Sotheby's Belgrave where Victoriana, Art Nouveau and Art Deco are sold, points out that the low percentage of bough-ins is not unusual. And Tuesday's sale, with its seemingly surprising prices, must be viewed in context.

When Sotheby's set up the Belgrave operation two years ago, it seemed crazy. In fact, it was just the right moment. The supply of second-rate impressionists, post-impressionists and Barbizon painters, third-rate 18th-century objects d'art or even good, early 19th-century works was drying up.

Turnover

From September 30, 1971, when the operation started, to June 30, 1972, the turnover was £1,387 million. During the season ending June 30, 1973, the turnover was £2,673 million. The 1971-72 turnover represents 64 sales; the 1972-73, 69. In other words, the rise in turnover is due primarily to a rise in prices.

Linell and his assistant Peter Nahum agree that this is not so much because of a growing appreciation for Victorian art but because the quality of the works that have been brought to them for sale has improved. At Tuesday's sale many of the record-breaking prices were paid for pictures of exceeding rarity and of higher quality than previously seen at auction. Success breeds success. More people are



William Holman Hunt's "The King of Hearts"—£24,000.

prepared to sell when the market is flourishing.

Sotheby's achievements in the Victorian field should not be measured only by a financial yardstick. The firm has encouraged a new, younger group of buyers by doing away with the slightly pompous paraphernalia of old-style auctioneering. Estimated price lists are sold with the catalogues. The estimates are broad—as they should be, for

a variation of about 50 percent must be allowed. "The King of Hearts," sold Tuesday for £24,000, was estimated at £20,000-£30,000. These and other details, such as the nicely illustrated weekly catalogues—a collection of which now represents a major reference source even though errors may slip in—has helped to make Sotheby's Belgrave the leading place in the world to buy and sell 19th-century art.

Around the Galleries in France and Switzerland

Paris

Sam Francis, Galerie Jean Fourrier, 22 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to July 31.

California-born (in 1923), Sam Francis works in an abstract lyrical line. The works shown here are large canvases, mostly white but traversed by large veins of color in which speckles of stronger pigment occur. Cool, unstructured, low-key.

Arts of Islam, Galerie Jean Sautter, 88 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 8, to July 22.

Thirty objects representing different techniques and different Muslim countries—sculptured stone and wood, ceramics, velvet and carpets, glass, miniatures, manuscripts, oil on canvas. The exhibition is timed, as is the following one, to coincide with the International Congress of Orientalists in Paris during July.

Trois d'Orient. Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to October 30.

Over 500 manuscripts and objects of the greatest magnificence belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Musée Guimet and the Louvre originating from countries of the Far and Near East, touching upon a great variety of disciplines (medicine, geography, law), as well as upon religions from Judaism, to Buddhism, to Manichaeism, to Mandaeism. The religious books and objects include such unexpected items as an 8th-century Chinese scroll dealing with the Trinity and an 8th-century Jewish prayer in Chinese. There is a 15th-century illuminated manuscript of Marco Polo's book... but it is futile to try to enumerate a few highlights among such a sumptuous board. It is an exhibition to make one understand what a rare marvel a book could be in ages past, a reliquary of knowledge and wisdom and beauty.

Amédée de la Patellière, Musée Galliera, 10 Avenue Pierre-Léon, de-Serbie, Paris 16, to Sept. 2.

Amédée de la Patellière died in 1932 at the age of 42. The present exhibition includes some 170 of his works and shows him to be an heir of a typically French artistic ideal that sought to depict a mild, symbolistic harmony—gracefully dull, platonic, impersonal—and yet the result is not devoid of interest. There is a pathetic value to the emotion one can sometimes guess at in his work and yet it never breaks loose from a certain conventional constraint, even when he takes liberties with this constraint.

Damas, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to Sept. 23.

Damas is an influential Italian review of architecture and design which is celebrating its 45th anniversary. This high-powered prestige journal tries to record the designs encompassed in its existence, by assembling texts, objects, works of art and indeed a musical background appropriate to each. A difficult subject to handle, even though it is quite

Arts Agenda

Two major expositions have been organized in Paris on the occasion of the International Congress of Orientalists, which takes place from July 16 to 22 at the Collège de France and the Sorbonne. "Bronzes of the Iranian World" opens July 16 at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, while the Bibliothèque Nationale will have a major show of manuscripts and paintings of the Orient, ranging from Near to Far East, that will run through October.

"The Incredible Julia," a play by the American author Jean Reaver, will have its world premiere in a Croatian version, by the Marin Dragic Theater, on July 21 as part of the program of the Dubrovnik Festival. Viado Habunek will direct the production, which will be given in a translation by Josip Todorovic, who has translated many of Shakespeare's plays into Croatian.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS
EVANGELICAL CHURCH, 68 Rue de la Chapelle, Paris 10, 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English), 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (French).
ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 50 Ave. Moche (Tel. 524.00.00), 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English), 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (French).
METRODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 8, 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English), 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (French).

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
First Church, 36 Ave. St. Jacques, 14th, Sunday 11:15, Wed. 8:15 p.m.
Second Church, 34 Rue de Valenciennes, 16th, Sunday 11:15, Wed. 8:15 p.m.

ENGLAND-LONDON
THE AMERICAN CHURCH in London, 15 N. Audley St., W.1, Worship Services, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English), 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. (French).
The English-Language Baptist Church of Munich to Munich, 9 Has St., at 11:45 and 8 p.m. (English), 11:45 and 8 p.m. (French). Tel. 62344, Pastor: E. W. Terry.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT
ST. Mary's R.C. Parish, Mainz to Oberrhein, Am der Heide 38, 6000 S. 3, 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. (English), 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. (French).
The Anglican Church, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English), 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. (French). Tel. 62344, Pastor: E. W. Terry.

SPAIN-MADRID
THE COMMUNITY CHURCH, meeting in Eufreduite, Padre Galiana, 22, 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English), 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (French). Tel. 62344, Pastor: E. W. Terry.

U.S.S.R.-MOSCOW
ANGELICAN AND NONCONFORMIST CHURCHES, every Sunday, 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English), 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (French). Tel. 62344, Pastor: E. W. Terry.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 7 Rue Auguste-Vaquerie (16e), Tel. 720-22-51, Sunday Masses 8:30 and 10:30 (English).

AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Holy Communion: 8:30 a.m. and 10:45 a.m. (English), 8:30 a.m. and 10:45 a.m. (French).
St. Bartholomew's, New York, The Very Rev. St. Bartholomew's, 1125 St. Nicholas Ave., New York, 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English), 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (French).

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, 68 Rue d'Orsay, Paris-7e, (English) 10:30 a.m. and 10:45 a.m. (French) 10:30 a.m. and 10:45 a.m. (French).
Church School begins Sept. 16th, 10:30 a.m. and 10:45 a.m. (French).

LITHOGRAPHIES Jean Lavigne, 5, AVENUE MATIGNON, PARIS 8

TOKYO No and Kabuki Still Flourishing

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

TOKYO (IHT)—Ulysses S. Grant, on a goodwill tour of the world in 1879, was invited to a No play during his visit to Japan. Impressed, he remarked to his hosts, "You must preserve this."

The Japanese have been preserving their traditional stage art—in which song, dance, music and drama are combined—since its creation in the 14th century. However, since Grant gave his advice, its vogue has spread. Once an aristocratic entertainment, today there are seven No houses in Tokyo and 12 elsewhere in Japan.

Since the essence of the No play lies in its simplicity and symbolism in narrow limits of convention, a brief reading of a play's synopsis is insufficient preparation for the playgoer. Since the plays are short, four plays may be presented on a single program with two programs a day.

The other afternoon, the main work was "The Orison Drum" (one of about 100 written by Zeami, who lived between 1363 and 1443 and in Japanese opinion equal to Shakespeare). First there was a curtain raiser, a prelude dance.

The program provided a summary of the Zeami work's action: A man of Matsura has imprisoned a woman, one of his retainers, for killing a man in an argument but learns that the prisoner has escaped. His wife is arrested and questioned, but as she refuses to reveal her husband's whereabouts, she takes his place behind bars. Her mind gives way and, seeking the prison drum, she dances before her captor naked. He pities her madness and re-



No mask used to represent "woman bearing a grudge."

leases her and pardons her husband.

The production was semi-realistic—a bamboo cage is the jail in which the heroine is incarcerated. But the disrobing dance was symbolic with the actor (all No roles are played by men) merely dropping a shoulder strap. The happenings have a stark, tragic quality, but the conclusion is our old friend, the happy ending.

This work was followed by a short farce in which a drunken servant, bringing home a year's tea supply, is robbed when he falls into a heavy sleep. A police official happens by during the dispute over the theft, and, unable to settle the matter, confiscates the tea.

At another No theater, the Kita Nohgaku, students train under Sadao Kita, a noted master of

No dances. He has many foreigners in his classes and would-be actresses too because it seems likely that women will soon be permitted to play the No heroine. There is no scenery, a chorus chants, flute and drums sound and the masked and robed students express the range of feeling relative to the development of the play at hand with skilled movements of head and hands. Any performer—from the circus acrobat to classical Western actor—would benefit from the precision demanded of No players.

The Japanese theater's other traditional product, the Kabuki, of 17th-century origin, has enjoyed greater popularity since its creation. It has appropriated some of the elements of the Chinese state, the puppet play and the dance drama—with scenic wonder, often violent action, lavish settings and dazzling costumes.

The Kabuki Theater of Tokyo, partially destroyed during wartime bombings, has been rebuilt and is again magnificent. It presents a new program each month with a first performance beginning at 11 a.m. and with longish intervals running until 4 p.m. A second performance runs from 5 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. The present program (casts are again all male) stars Ennosuke, one of Kabuki's most celebrated interpreters. He is seen in an adaptation of a play written in 1719 by Chikamasa Monzaemon for the puppet theater. He enacts Shunkan, a conspirator who has been exiled with his fellow revolutionaries to a lonely island. After some years amnesty is declared but it does not affect Shunkan. He fights and slays an evil samurai, whose face is painted red to denote his villainy, and seeks to move with pity another enemy of white makeup symbolizing purity. But all is to no avail and his companion and an island woman with whom he has fallen in love depart to leave him to a lonely fate.

Ennosuke, who followed his characteristic with the ritualistic "Udon Dance," was accorded widely enthusiastic response at the premiere with cries of "elect him premier" and "the best in Japan" ringing the rafters.

The Imperial Theater specializes in the reproduction of Western musicals and has presented with rewarding returns "My Fair Lady." "My Fair Lady" and its operetta version of "Come With the Wind" are on its boards. This story of an English governess and the King of Siam has special appeal here because the crown prince, like the Siamese ruler of the mid-19th century, also was tutored by an English woman, Miss Wingfield. The production received the American Tony award as the best foreign production of a Broadway original. This trophy is proudly displayed in the lobby.

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Row on Gold Sidestepped in Basel

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 13 (NYT).—A dangerous confrontation between France and the United States was averted at the last minute, paving the way for last weekend's agreement in Basel that brought the monetary crisis to an end.

The accord has brought valuable to try to repair the international monetary system, and as helped restore a degree of cooperation in European-American relations that had not existed for some time.

The French had threatened to veto establishment of a Common Market gold bloc, which would in effect create a new and much higher official price for gold.

The United States had threatened to push a rival idea that would have caused the gold price to drop sharply. It is now around 120 an ounce, nearly three times its official level.

Each side retreated a little, and an agreement was reached under which Western monetary authorities will intervene in exchange markets to stop the erosion of the dollar's international value.

Washington had wanted the uncommitted to come solely as a result of market forces. But pressure effects of the two devaluations of the dollar since 1971 were dragging the dollar down, and huge overhangs pressed dollar rates to levels well below what could be justified on economic grounds.

This market depreciation, the French said, amounted to the third devaluation of the dollar. "The French were the leaders of those in Europe who found this depreciation intolerable, because of the effects it would have on reducing European exports, production and jobs."

At last Sunday's Basel meeting, he French had prepared a paper on discussion on the establishment of a European monetary unit that would be linked to gold. The thrust of the paper, French officials said, was the idea that gold should be revalued against

a market basket of the European currencies.

The idea is at least one year old. When it was first raised by French President Georges Pompidou, France's European partners rejected it. In Washington it was seen as a measure that would tend to weaken the dollar and raise gold onto a pedestal.

The French paper on gold was prepared but never presented. The reason was that the United States had suddenly shown itself more cooperative at Basel.

Dollar Gains During Week In Europe

LONDON, July 13 (AP-DJ).—The dollar closed mixed today in relation to the jointly floating European currencies in a further consolidation of the sharp advance early this week.

Once again central banks intervened to keep the market orderly, but some dealers said the amounts were very small. Nevertheless, the action during the week indicated that even limited central bank intervention would be adequate to stabilize the rates.

At the close in Frankfurt, the dollar was quoted near 2.28 marks, compared with 2.2880 yesterday, and 2.28 the previous Friday. For the week the dollar gained about 5.3 percent against marks.

At the Frankfurt foreign exchange closing, the Bundesbank bought about \$4 million. Dealers said it is unlikely that there was much support afterward.

The dollar rose against Swiss francs to 2.66 from 2.6575 yesterday, and 2.6750 the previous Friday. Its percentage gain during the week came to about 7.1.

The dollar declined against French francs for commercial transactions to 4.98 from 4.927 yesterday. But the weekly gain corresponded to about 4 percent based on a rate the previous Friday of 3.92.

In terms of guilders, the dollar was about unchanged at 2.6285, but compared with a rate of 2.5440 the previous Friday, it had gained almost 3.2 percent during the week.

Sterling declined against the dollar to \$2.5425 from \$2.544 late yesterday and \$2.5550 the previous Friday. A billion dealer said the gold market was quiet. A late quote was \$120.50-\$121.50 an ounce after an afternoon fixing of \$121 and a morning fixing of \$120.50. All the rates were unchanged from the same times yesterday.

Danish Prices Rise
COPENHAGEN, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Prices rose 0.8 percent in Denmark during June. The Bureau of Statistics announced today. The price index (January 1971 equals 100) rose from 119.3 in May to 120 in June. It was 113.9 at the end of last year.

Money Supply In U.S. Rising At 11% Rate

Further Boost Seen In Interest Charges

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—Monetary expansion is proceeding at a rapid rate, the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday, while at the same time most short-term interest rates are continuing to surge upward.

Bankers said yesterday that, unless the Nixon administration's Committee on Interest and Dividends intervenes to block the action, the upward move in money rates would trigger a quarter-point increase in the prime lending rate of commercial banks to 1 1/2 percent.

In its report yesterday, the Fed disclosed that the nation's money supply—which many economists believe plays a key role in influencing the future course of the overall economy—averaged \$263.6 billion a day in the four weeks ended July 4.

According to calculations by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, this level represents a seasonally adjusted, compounded annual rate of increase of 11 percent during the last three months, and of 7.3 percent over the past year.

These rates of expansion, according to many analysts, are far above the levels that would be appropriate to the Fed's current policy of trying to restrain an overheated, inflationary economy.

Indeed, there are widespread reports that Arthur F. Burns, chairman of both the Fed and the Committee on Interest and Dividends, is determined to reduce the rate of growth in the money supply, even if this means sharply higher short-term interest rates in the interim.

So far, however, the Fed appears to be having its difficulties in achieving its goal of monetary restraint.

The monetary base—the total of "high powered money" that largely determines future movements of the money supply—averaged \$107 billion in the four weeks ended Wednesday of this week, which was the equivalent of a 7.4 percent annual rate of increase in the quarter ended on that date and 8.6 percent over the year ended then.

Both these growth rates were somewhat more rapid than those that have been characteristic recently, and were high by post-war standards.

Pirelli Sets Loss At 26 Billion Lire
MILAN, July 13 (Reuters).—Pirelli SpA has reported a loss of about 26 billion lire for the year ended April 30 against net profit of 3.72 billion lire the previous year.

The company has already announced it is omitting a dividend for the year.

In its annual report yesterday, Pirelli said the loss, essentially due to the writing down of its Italian holdings, mainly Industrie Pirelli SpA, is being covered through drawings from the reserve fund set up at the time of the link with Dunlop Holdings Ltd. at the end of 1971.

Pirelli SpA is the holding company for the Pirelli interest in the Pirelli-Dunlop union.

ADVERTISING
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Notice is hereby given that the twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting of J. Lyons & Company Limited will be held on Thursday, July 26th, 1973, in London. Immediately after the conclusion of this meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held.

The annual report and details of these two meetings can be obtained from Pierson, Harding & Pierson, Amsterdam, and, Koo-Assenda N.V., Amsterdam.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Honda Signs Accord With Ford

Honda Motor Co. has signed a contract with Ford Motor Co. to supply the latter with know-how on its low-emission Compound Vortex Controlled Combustion (CVCC) engine system. Under the 17-year contract Ford receives the worldwide license, on a non-exclusive basis, to make and sell cars powered by CVCC engines. Ford is the second car manufacturer to enter into a licensing agreement with Honda. Last year, Honda granted Toyota Motor Co. a license. Honda says its CVCC engine system is capable of meeting the stringent 1975 U.S. car emission standards without such "add-on" devices as a catalytic converter.

Franklin, Talcott Merger Agreed

Franklin New York Corp. and Talcott National Corp. have completed the execution and delivery of a definitive agreement dated June 30 for the merger of Talcott into a subsidiary of Franklin. Under terms of the merger, each share of Talcott common stock will be exchanged for 0.68 of a share of Franklin common. A total of about 950,000 shares of Franklin common will be issued. Franklin will acquire immediately prior to the merger 1.6 million shares—about 53 percent—of

Talcott common owned by Michele Sindona and 64,561 shares—about 94 percent—of Talcott Series C preferred stock.

EEC May Bar Steel Scrap Exports

The Common Market commission has revived its proposal to ban steel scrap exports now that the United States has banned its shipments. In June, the EEC Council of Ministers declined a commission proposal to completely stop exports, but it agreed to limit, through a licensing system, shipments in the current year to 150,000 metric tons. In 1974, 440,000 tons were exported. An EEC spokesman says the commission decided to propose a complete suspension of licenses now because of the "grave situation" in the community following the U.S. export ban.

Jardine, Nomura Set Investment Firm

Jardine Fleming & Co. of Hong Kong, and Nomura Securities Co. of Japan, have formed an open-end investment trust specializing in Southeast Asian securities markets. Jardine Fleming will be investment manager for the trust, called Jardine Nomura Asia Trust, and Nomura International (Hong Kong) Ltd., a Nomura subsidiary, will be exclusive sales agent.

Company Reports

Barrington		Diamond Shamrock		Kaiser Alum. & Chem.	
Second Quarter	1973	Second Quarter	1973	Second Quarter	1973
Revenue (millions)	314.3	Revenue (millions)	164.0	Revenue (millions)	363.8
Profits (millions)	26.11	Profits (millions)	14.9	Profits (millions)	15.29
Per Share	1.36	Per Share	0.86	Per Share	0.76
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	588.8	Revenue (millions)	321.0	Revenue (millions)	640.9
Profits (millions)	42.46	Profits (millions)	25.1	Profits (millions)	25.04
Per Share	2.22	Per Share	1.40	Per Share	1.22
Colgate-Palmolive		First Chicago		Manufacturers Hanover	
Second Quarter	1973	Second Quarter	1973	Second Quarter	1973
Revenue (millions)	518.5	Revenue (millions)	220.1	Revenue (millions)	323.5
Profits (millions)	20.46	Profits (millions)	11.2	Profits (millions)	10.63
Per Share	0.83	Per Share	0.51	Per Share	0.82
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	1,008.0	Revenue (millions)	411.8	Revenue (millions)	646.6
Profits (millions)	36.76	Profits (millions)	22.15	Profits (millions)	21.62
Per Share	0.57	Per Share	1.37	Per Share	1.63
Columbia Broadcasting		GAF		Owens-Illinois	
Second Quarter	1973	Second Quarter	1973	Second Quarter	1973
Revenue (millions)	335.2	Revenue (millions)	213.5	Revenue (millions)	469.8
Profits (millions)	23.4	Profits (millions)	7.72	Profits (millions)	23.26
Per Share	0.82	Per Share	0.50	Per Share	1.47
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	719.0	Revenue (millions)	406.0	Revenue (millions)	888.5
Profits (millions)	40.3	Profits (millions)	13.45	Profits (millions)	36.3
Per Share	1.41	Per Share	0.85	Per Share	2.27
CPC		IBM		Westinghouse Electric	
Second Quarter	1973	Second Quarter	1973	Second Quarter	1973
Revenue (millions)	436.2	Revenue (millions)	2,540.0	Revenue (millions)	1,409.0
Profits (millions)	17.3	Profits (millions)	356.72	Profits (millions)	53.37
Per Share	0.73	Per Share	2.44	Per Share	0.60
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	866.3	Revenue (millions)	4,997.0	Revenue (millions)	2,677.0
Profits (millions)	33.7	Profits (millions)	696.85	Profits (millions)	94.25
Per Share	1.38	Per Share	4.78	Per Share	1.06

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	July 13, 1973	July 12, 1973	July 11, 1973
sterling (per \$)	2.543	2.545	2.543
fr. (fr. 100)	36.75	36.45	36.45
deutsche mark	3.75	3.75	3.75
guilder	5.585	5.54	5.54
scudo	22.85	22.75	22.75
lira (100)	4.12	4.14	4.14
peseta	161.5	161.5	161.5
yen	236.25	236.25	236.25
rupee	4.30	4.30	4.30
dr. (100)	23.0	23.0	23.0
zloty	20.0	20.0	20.0
corona	63.0	63.0	63.0
lira (100)	53.625	53.625	53.625
lira (100)	17.05	17.05	17.05
lira (100)	1.11	1.11	1.11
lira (100)	2.8713	2.855	2.855
lira (100)	224.5	224.5	224.5

* Indicated.

Percentages change against the dollar from central rates set up by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as indicated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

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Japan Price Index Up

TOKYO, July 13 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale price index in June rose 1.3 percent from May, and 13.6 percent from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan said today.

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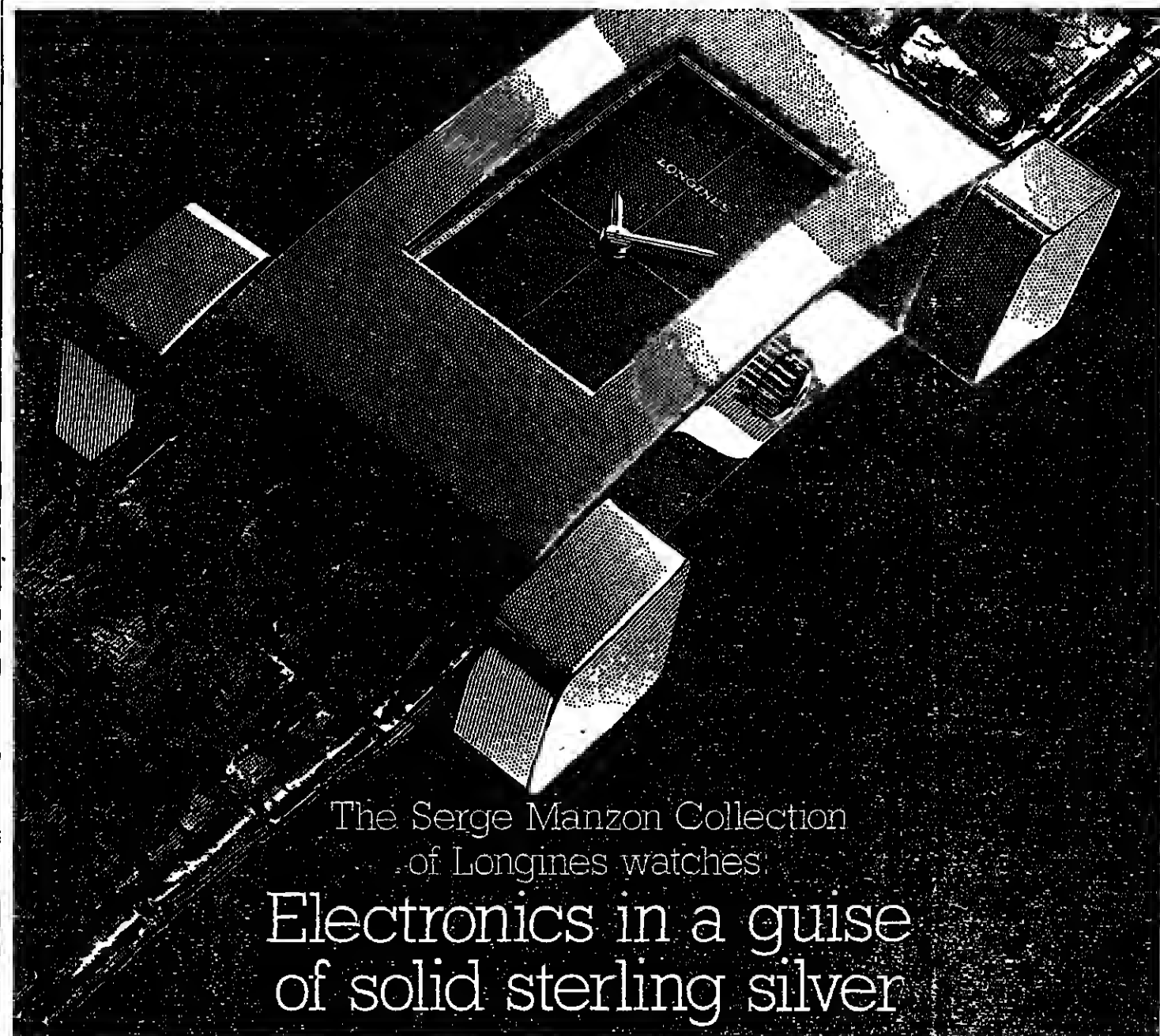
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The Serge Manzon Collection
of Longines watches
Electronics in a guise of solid sterling silver

Ref. 5015. The movement is electronic and the case is of solid sterling silver.

Serge Manzon is a Paris designer with talent to spare who is making watches well beyond the banks of the Seine. The watch above is an electronic model from the collection he designed for Longines.

Longines feels of course pretty much at home in electronics, being a pioneer of electronic watchmaking.

As for Serge Manzon, having the antennas of the successful designer, he rightly sensed that silver was about to become the hottest, coolest thing in

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LONGINES

Ref. 5019. For this Longines model, Serge Manzon sought his inspiration in a simple belt buckle.

Longines, leaders in electronic timekeeping

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

-1973- Stocks and Div. in \$ P/E					Stk. Net High Low Last Chg.					-1973- Stocks and Div. in \$ P/E					Stk. Net High Low Last Chg.				
High Low	Stk.	Div.	P/E	Net	High Low	Stk.	Div.	P/E	Net	High Low	Stk.	Div.	P/E	Net	High Low	Stk.	Div.	P/E	Net
129	121	AAR Corp	11	24	1412	1414	1414	1414	1414	21	99	BankRt	20	21	5	11	15	14	15
128	121	AAV Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	22	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
127	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	23	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
126	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	24	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
125	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	25	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
124	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	26	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
123	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	27	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
122	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	28	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
121	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	29	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
120	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	30	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
119	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	31	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
118	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	32	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
117	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	33	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
116	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	34	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
115	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	35	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
114	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	36	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
113	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	37	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
112	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	38	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
111	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	39	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
110	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	40	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
109	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	41	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
108	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	42	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
107	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	43	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
106	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	44	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
105	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	45	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
104	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	46	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
103	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	47	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
102	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	48	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
101	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	49	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
100	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	50	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
99	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	51	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
98	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	52	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
97	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	53	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
96	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	54	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
95	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	55	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
94	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	56	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
93	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	57	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
92	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	58	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
91	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	59	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
90	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	60	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
89	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	61	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
88	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	62	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
87	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	63	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
86	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	64	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
85	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	65	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
84	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	66	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
83	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	67	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
82	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	68	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
81	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	69	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
80	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	70	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
79	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	71	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
78	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	72	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
77	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	73	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
76	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	74	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
75	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	75	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
74	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	76	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
73	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	77	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
72	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	78	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
71	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	79	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
70	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	80	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
69	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	81	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
68	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	82	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
67	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	83	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
66	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	84	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
65	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	85	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
64	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	86	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
63	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	87	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
62	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	88	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
61	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	89	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
60	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	90	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
59	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	91	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
58	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	92	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
57	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	93	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
56	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	94	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
55	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	95	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
54	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	96	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
53	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	97	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
52	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	98	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
51	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	99	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
50	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	100	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
49	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612	612	612	101	99	Barnett	15	21	5	11	15	14	15
48	121	ABN Corp	11	8	612	612	612												

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 13, 1973										Midday Indicated Prices									
High Low Last Change					High Low Last Change					Dollars					Bonds				
4473 Ashbitt	S	111 1/2	111 1/2	+ 1/2	363 Leora S	S	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Aer Luggan 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
725 Acklands	S	111 1/2	111 1/2	+ 1/2	363 Leora Co B	S	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
1260 Ameco E	S	111 1/2	111 1/2	+ 1/2	1745 Leora S	S	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
1220 Andri	S	111 1/2	111 1/2	+ 1/2	1745 Leora Co B	S	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
4670 Airco Gas	T	125 1/2	125 1/2	+ 1/2	4403 Maelmi	S	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
4320 Almer	S	111 1/2	111 1/2	+ 1/2	2269 Maelmi	S	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
180 Alpo Can	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	130 L.L. Mills	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
4340 Aqualor	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
4640 Balf Canad	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
4640 Balf Canad	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
237 Bovic Co	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
44140 Brenda M	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
2160 Brunck	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	1220 Moore	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Amalg 81-84	91 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	1111 Sarrent 81-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
112000 Balf Bros	S	114 1/2	114 1/2																

Eurodollars

July 10, 1973			July 13, 1973			NEW YORK, July 13—Cash			Copper: Sept. 36.50, Oct. 53.29, Dec.		
	Bid	Ask		Op.	C. N.C.	prices in primary markets as regis-			52.00, Jan. 50.80, March 73.00, May 77.50	July 76.20.	
Day Fix ...	\$ 2.10	\$ 7.16	London Fix	124.80	151.00	tered today in New York were:				Orange Juice: July 45.15 b, Sept. 43.90	
Month	10 7/16	10 1/8	Zurich	120.25	124.75					Rice: 50.40, 50.40, March 52.00, May 52.00	
3 Month	9 13/16	9 15/16	Paris (12 1/2 kilo) 123.92	Closed	+ 0.53	Commodity and unit			Yr.	Year ago	Potatoes: Nov. 6.40, March 6.47, Apr.
6 Month	9 13/16	9 13/16	U.S. dollars per ounce.								6.80, May 7.50.
One Year ...	9 7/16	9 2/16									

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

[illegible]

2. 31. 1931! ~~unpublished~~ 385.4
nominal + Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES			
July 13, 1973			
World sugar No. 11:	Sept. 5.54-47.	Oct.	
2.05-86.	March 5.51-84.	May 5.50-39.	July
1.84.	Sept. 7.50-78.	Oct. 7.48.	
Free July 2.40-39.	Oct. 2.44-5.	March	
226.7.	6 July 227.5.		
Cocoa:	July 74.00.	Sept. 73.00.	

CORN			
July	2.21	2.62	2.51
Aug	2.15	2.18	2.29
Sept	2.08	2.19	2.25
Oct	2.04	2.19	2.25
Nov	1.99	2.14	2.21
Dec	1.95	2.13	2.19
Jan	1.90	2.14	2.21
Feb	1.85	2.13	2.19
Mar	1.80	2.13	2.19
Apr	1.75	2.13	2.19
May	1.70	2.13	2.19

SOYBEANS			
July	2.21	2.62	2.51
Aug	2.15	2.18	2.29
Sept	2.08	2.19	2.25
Oct	2.04	2.19	2.25
Nov	1.99	2.14	2.21
Dec	1.95	2.13	2.19
Jan	1.90	2.14	2.21
Feb	1.85	2.13	2.19
Mar	1.80	2.13	2.19
Apr	1.75	2.13	2.19
May	1.70	2.13	2.19

MARCH 62.00, MAY 60.00, JUL
57.40.

[illegible]

hl	349	Nippon Elec.
a Motor	347	Sharp
ch	623	Shigeko

[illegible]

International Stock Indexes

	1976				
	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low	Oct
Amsterdam	131.1	120.4	144.3	127.2	129.0
Buenos Aires	131.1	125.3	144.3	127.2	129.0
Frankfurt	137.1	125.3	154.1	123.0	130.0
London	137.1	124.3	150.5	123.5	130.0
London 50c	137.1	124.3	150.5	123.5	130.0
Milan	137.1	125.3	144.3	127.2	129.0
Paris	134.2	109.1	118.3	83.8	84.0
Sydney	137.1	125.3	144.3	127.2	129.0

	LIVE SHEEP CATTLE				
	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low	Oct
Amsterdam	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
Buenos Aires	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
Frankfurt	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
London	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
London 50c	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
Milan	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
Paris	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
Sydney	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7

101..	4943.50	4012.33	6359.74
.....	359.0	387.7	418.8

[in] new, [ol] old.				
Aug	60.60	62.10	64.20	62.10
Sept	61.45	62.90	65.00	62.85
Oct	61.50	64.65	65.50	63.15
Nov	62.25	65.85	67.50	63.85
Dec	72.00	75.00	76.50	73.85
Jan	67.25	69.50	67.75	67.00
Feb	64.00	67.00	63.75	65.00
Mar	64.00	67.00	63.75	65.00
Sales: July 2; Aug. 47; Sep. 1,741; Oct. 1,962; Nov. 1,245; Dec. 1,153; Jan. 97; Feb. 31.				
LIVE HOGS				
July	44.00	46.75	49.25	46.75
Aug	44.00	46.75	49.25	46.75

run	Lacleda Gaa	StdDII
Sve	MoPrt Cem	SialMu
Edis	Munslow	SuCom

Emc 2.73pf	Natl Gypsum	Tosaco Inc	Feb	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
ConEds Inc	NYS 3.75pf	TwoStar Pl	Mar	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
Con Ed	Norfolk	VeriStar Pl	Apr	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
BayNw Ind	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	May	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
Delmar Pz	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Jun	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
Del Edg	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Jul	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
Edg Edg	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Aug	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
EPSCo Gas	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Sep	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
EmpDart E	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Oct	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
ESmart	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Nov	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Dec	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Jan	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Feb	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Mar	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Apr	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	May	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Jun	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Jul	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Aug	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Sep	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Oct	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Nov	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Dec	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Jan	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Feb	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Mar	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Apr	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	May	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Jun	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Jul	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Aug	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Sep	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Oct	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Nov	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Dec	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Jan	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Feb	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Mar	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Apr	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	May	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Jun	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Jul	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Aug	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47.82
	Nor West	VeriStar Pl	Sep	42.00	41.00	42.00	48.00	47

Banks Shut

Friday as part of the Bastille Day holiday, on Saturday. As a result, the official foreign exchange market remained closed all day.

Jul	47.90	67.90	867.00	67.35	67.15
Aug		b64.75		66.70	66.12

Sales: July 6; Aug 1; Feb 1,560; March 285; May 11; July 3; Aug 6.

Open INTEREST: July 716; Aug 2,040; Feb 2,247; March 649; May 222; July 175; Aug

a-Bid; b-Asked; n-Nominal.

Monte

[illegible]

Markets

[illegible]

Nichols.....	0.71
Plessey.....	1.17
Bandwagon.....	2.20

[illegible]

West Hold...	£184	Levi's Fm
West Min...	1.57	Merck Co
Woolworth...	0.0574	Ford Mot

[illegible]

Halder.....	722	Most Ac
La Rinas.....	334%	
Monteda.....	210	Hudson Gan

[illegible]

Cim. Lafarge.	234.10		
Cifroën.....	82.30	High	Low
Cls. Bancaire.	412	22.72	22.5

[illegible]

Penarroya...	60.80	20 Railroads
Ferrier...	343.30	55 Utilities
...	49	500 Stocks

[illegible]

B. Boveri	960	July 12	...
Ciba-Geigy	1,585	July 12	...

[illegible]

هكذا من الأدب

[illegible]

7,000,000 + Pesetas Net

Avda. de José Antonio 59 - MADRID - 13 (Spain)

EUROCHEM SHIPPING B. V.

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30, 711, International Herald Tribune,
78 Great Queen Street,
London, WC2B 5SE.

& SATURDAY.

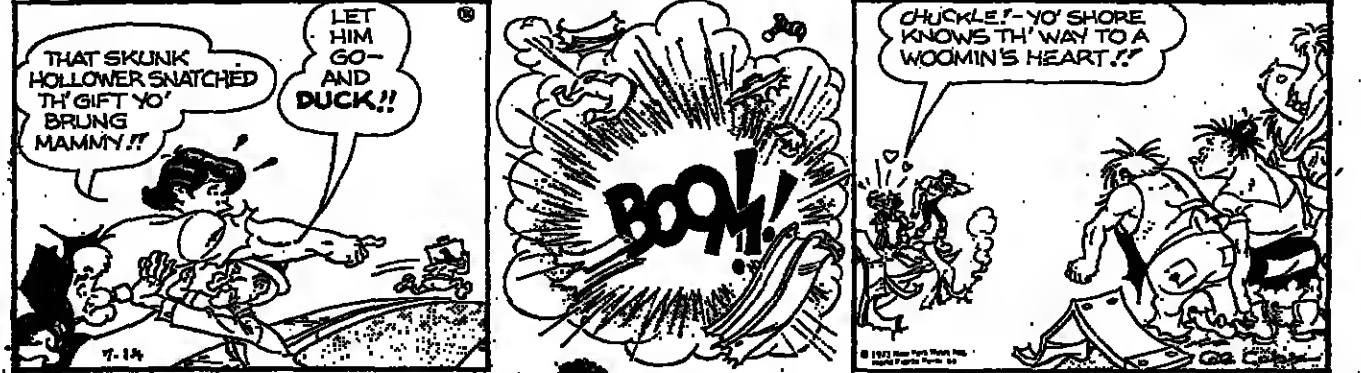
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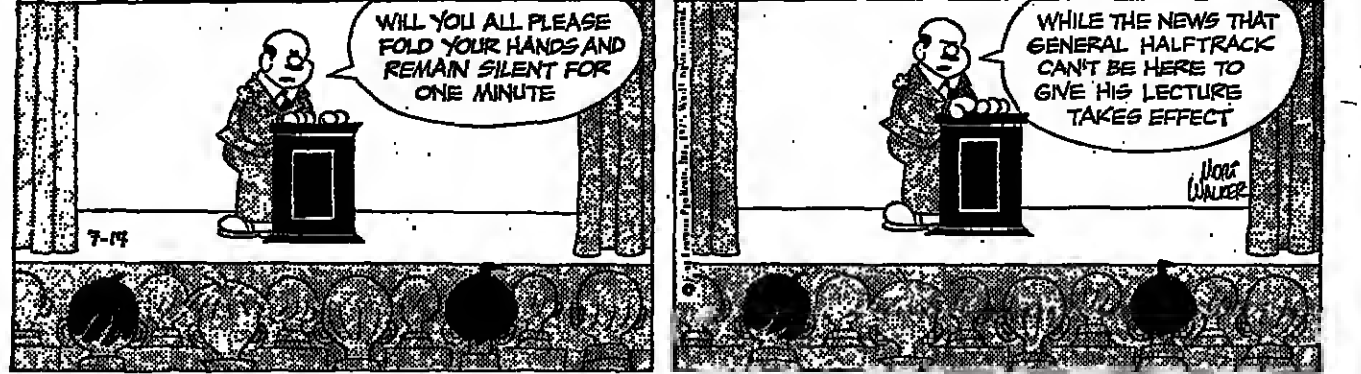
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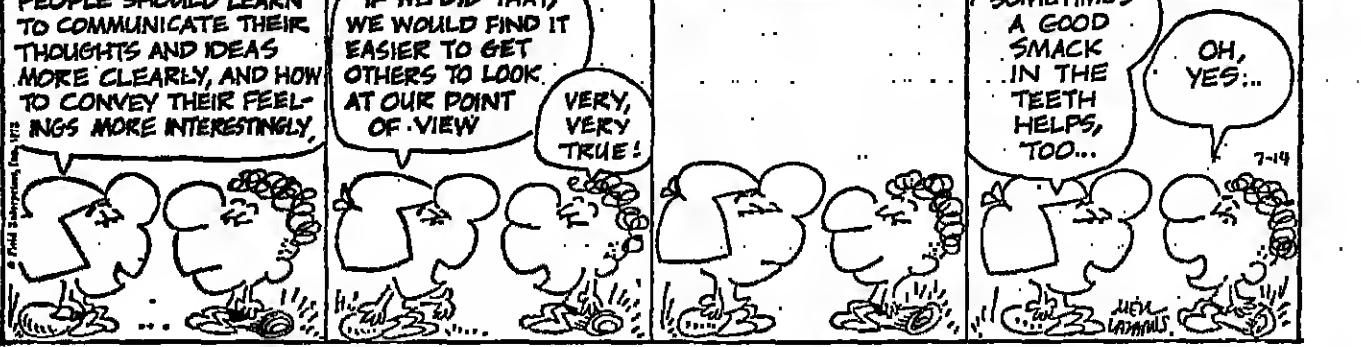
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



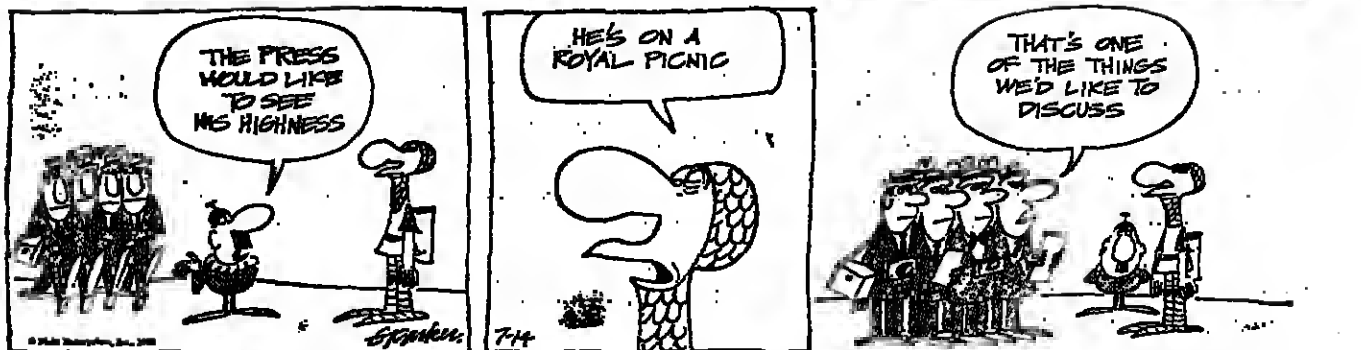
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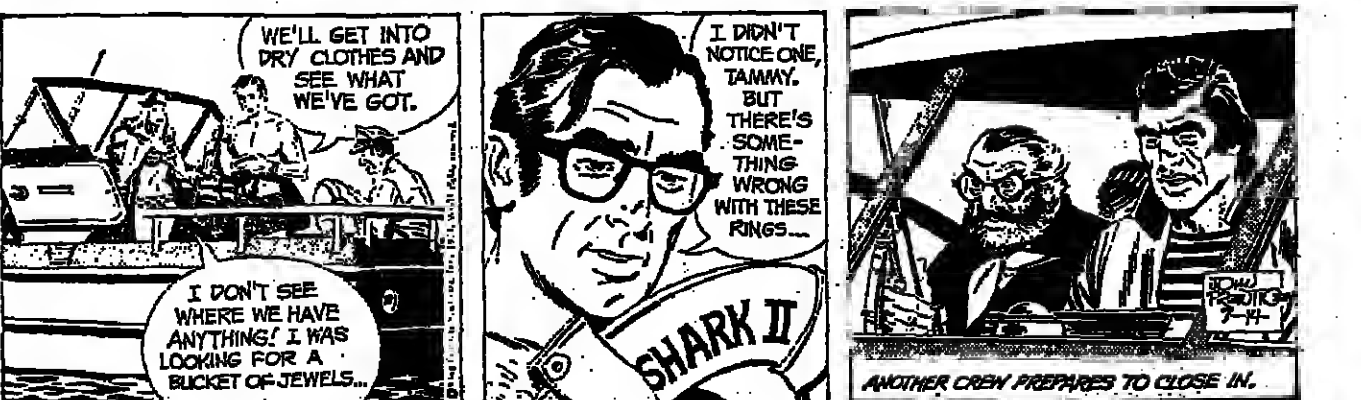
REX MORGAN M.D.



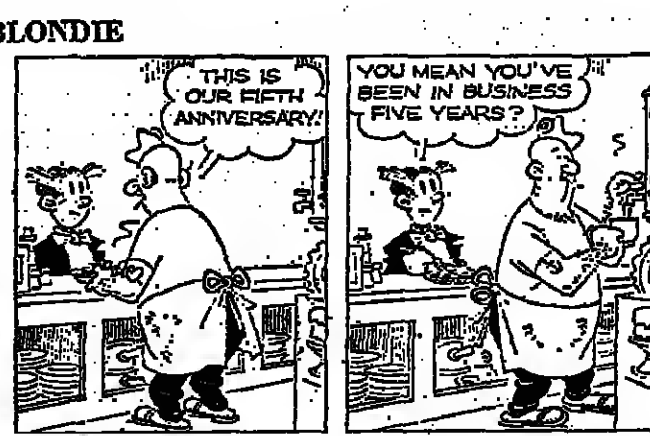
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



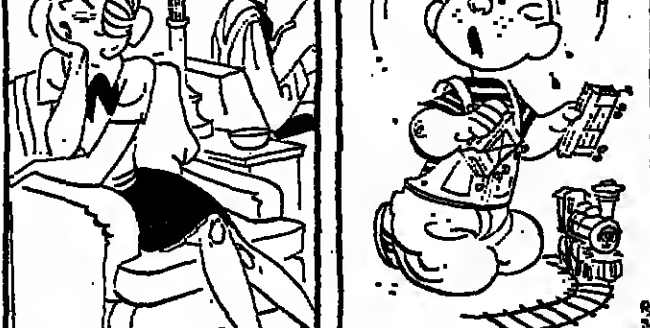
Dennis the Menace



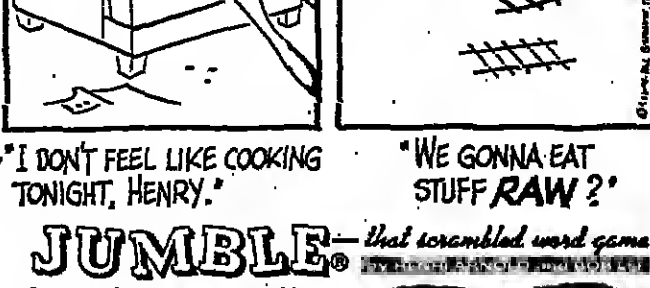
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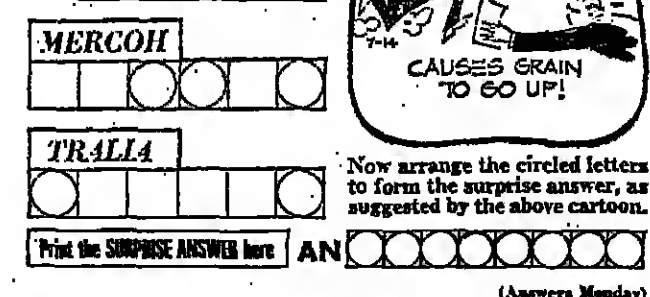
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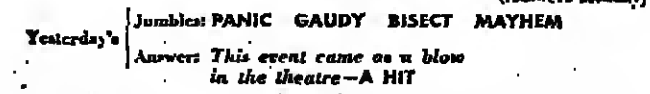
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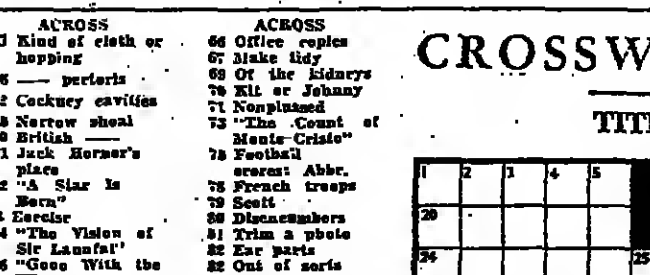
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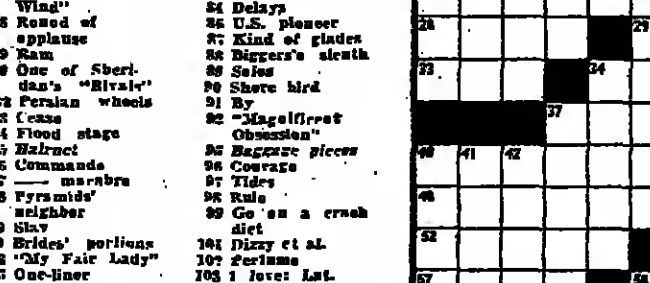
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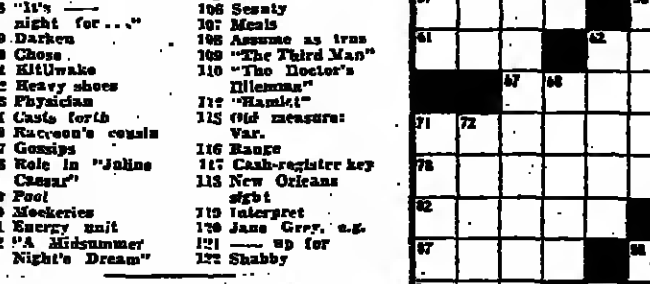
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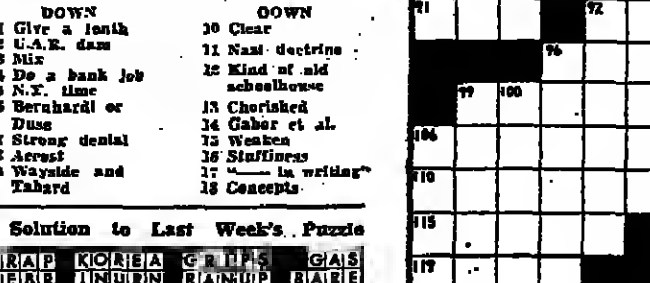
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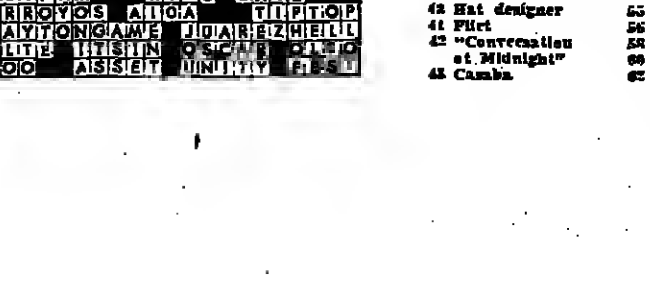
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BOOKS

THE AMERICANS

The Democratic Experience

By Daniel J. Boorstin. Random House. 717 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE delights of Daniel J. Boorstin's approach to American history should be familiar to readers by now, especially those who have read the first two volumes of the trilogy that began with "The Americans: The Democratic Experience." (The first volume, subtitled "The Colonial Experience," appeared in 1958, the second, "The National Experience," which carried Mr. Boorstin's epic through the Civil War, came out in 1965.) All the same, before I get down to quibbling over Boorstin's unusual technique, let me celebrate some of those delights as they manifest themselves in this final volume. There is, to begin with, the concreteness of his narrative.

He does not write history that alludes obliquely, or flirts with evidence like a prestidigitator doing card tricks. No, when Boorstin takes up, say, "The Decline of the Miraculous" as a theme of the last hundred years or so, and gets down, more specifically, to the "leveling" or "times and places," he goes straight to the gut of detail. "Time" and "place" suggest to him first of all the master of food; and before we have had time to absorb this odd step of logic, he is off and telling us the story of Gail Borden, who, when he learned of the horrendous Donner party incident (in which a group of starving transcontinental emigrants committed cannibalism), set about to perfect some form of portable food; and, after failing to sell the American public on the idea of meat biscuits, came up with—you've guessed it!—Borden's condensed milk.

Then there is Boorstin's narrative organization, which, because it always is reasonable in its way and at the same time never predictable, fulfills the purest ideal of dramatic surprise (except the unexpected). Thus, following a logic he rarely wastes time spelling out, but which is always interesting to consider, he moves from Gail Borden's story to the history of canning in America, and from there to a capsule biography of Gustavus Franklin Swift, and on to Swift's "discovery" of the technique developed for butchering and packaging hogs, then to the career of Lorenzo Delmonico, then to the history of ice in America, and so on from ice to Clarence Birdseye to George Pullman to sleeping and dining cars to glass, the technology of plate glass, the rise of the Chicago school of architecture, the skyscraper, elevators, running water, sewage systems, the water closet, toilets, air-conditioning, the Houston Astrodome and Astro-turf. (I have left out of this summary the pauses to explain interesting word derivations and many other curious historical asides.)

And by this thoroughly painless, utterly delightful process of not-quite-free association (for Boorstin is always tending toward some point), we not only are offered fascinating little off-hand perceptions—like the fact that the invention of the water closet brought unwanted privacy

to the act of elimination, because toilets were too expensive to install in the communal style multiseated early-American houses—we also arrive at Boorstin's broader point: namely that as the "go-getting" frontier spirit gradually forced its way as technology solved our problems—Americans found it more and more difficult to perceive the essential distinction of experience—the difference between the seasons of the year, between the indoors and the outdoors, between the public and the private, between the parts of the continent and so on through an endless catalogue. "Times and place were leveled," and we were sore confused.

But while it is enormous fun, devour history in this way, the is a troublesome paradox opening here. On the one hand Boorstin's peripatetic narrative is made possible only by his over arching thesis; for without a thesis to keep coming back to, such a narrative would be ut chaos and a bore. On the other hand, the thesis is not really very original or interesting; on the one hand, it is a clever narrative of a more than mortal man wringing out the decline of traditional past. In other words, one sometimes wishes that Boorstin would come out and really argue his point, citing opponents of his views (where they are) and challenging them on their own ground. And other times, one wishes the hidden logic of his narrative were not quite so tenuous.

Moreover, Boorstin's thesis, this volume seems somewhat odd, if my memory serves correctly, with what he was saying in the second volume of the trilogy, "The National Experience," where he seemed to be celebrating the organizational genius of Americans during the period between the Revolution and Civil Wars. Of course, as a switch is not necessarily acceptable, in fact, one might easily call it one of the tragedies of the American experience. If that is how Boorstin perceives it, he would have done better to spell it out.

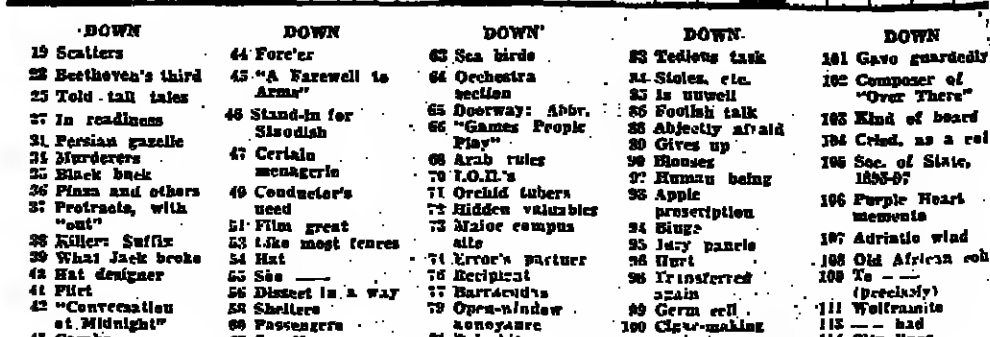
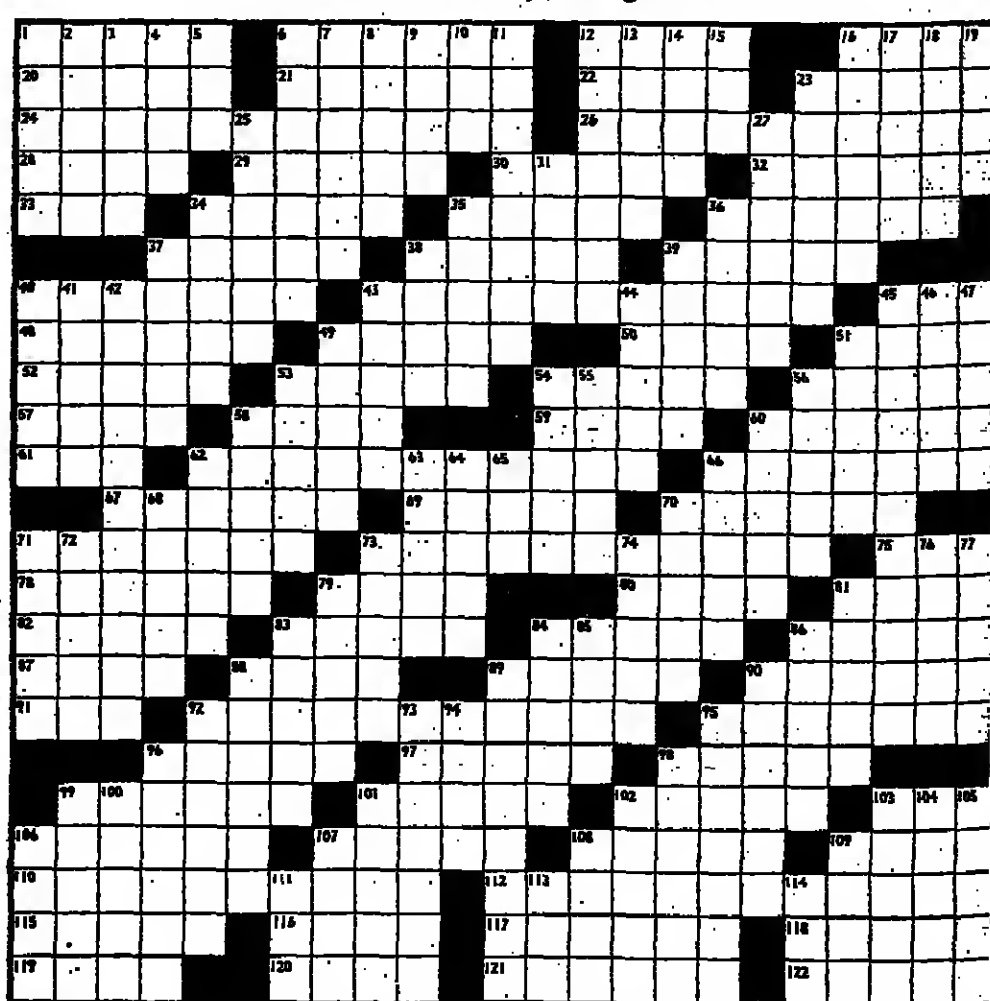
Perhaps I am quibbling unnecessarily to complain that "The Democratic Experience" is in its true narrative nor a convincing interpretation. Perhaps am pointing to a seam that does not really exist between events Boorstin has selected to describe and the thesis he leaves them illustrate. Nevertheless, it is very inventive and originality of his technique that make one wonder if he could not have chosen another set of events to indicate something entirely different. And I am inclined to conclude that I either an interesting thesis forced out by not entirely apt or a brilliant narrative test covering an insubstantial theoretical frame. Given the choice I'll call it the latter. It's more fun to read that way.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

TITLE SEARCHES—By George Rose Smith



Art Buchwald

The Crackpot

WASHINGTON—The United States is having a very difficult time trying to figure out how to celebrate its 200th anniversary. Many ideas have been suggested for the bicentennial, but few have grabbed the American people. The President's commission on the anniversary is bogged down in red tape and no one is certain we will have a celebration at all.

The other day, a man walked into my office and said he had a revolutionary plan for Americans to celebrate their country's 200th birthday.

I tried to be polite, but it was difficult because I have people like this coming in to see me all the time. "Make it brief," I said.

"Well," he said hesitatingly, "I have this idea to celebrate 200 years of independence and it won't cost the country a cent."

"Get to it," I said impatiently.

"Why don't we, in 1976, hold the first honest presidential election in the history of the country?"

"You're out of your mind," I said.



Buchwald

"I've got it worked out here on paper. There would be only one fund-raising committee in each party and no one would be allowed to contribute more than \$25 to a presidential candidate."

"Impossible," I said. "What would happen to your \$1,000-a-plate dinners? What about people who want to buy ambassadorships and jobs in the government? How about the oil companies, the airline companies, the labor unions and milk producers? Are you going to be able to keep them from giving more than \$25 to a presidential campaign?"

"I know it's a wild idea," the man said, "but it could work. No one would be permitted to give any donations in cash. Every gift would have to be by check or money order. All monies would have to be accounted for and if

there is any hanky panky committed by the finance committee of either party, the presidential candidate of that party would automatically forfeit the election."

"Have you lost your senses?" I said trying to hold my temper. "Do you know what it costs to run a presidential campaign? Do you have any idea of the payroll, printing bills, television fees, and national security costs that it takes to elect a President of the United States?"

"Well if it costs too much," the man said, "then let's eliminate a lot of it. Why should money be the decisive factor in electing a President of the United States?"

"Because money is the mother's milk of politics," I shouted. "Do you think Nixon would be President of the United States today if people were allowed to contribute only \$25 to his election?"

"I'm not talking about Nixon," the man said. "I'm talking about 1976. Look, I'm not saying we would have to continue with my plan. But I thought for just one presidential election we could do it. And it's not just a ceiling on money that I'm advocating. When I talk about an honest election, I mean the candidates would have to stick to the issues. There would be no name-calling or dirty advertisements or double agents, no bugging or wiretapping or reading other people's mail."

"You've got to be kidding. This country is not ready for an honest presidential election and you know it. We've been brought up on the principle that in politics anything goes. Everyone knows the only reason one party resorts to dirty tricks is that if they don't the other party will. Do you expect to change our life style just because we're celebrating our 200th anniversary?"

"That's what everyone tells me," he said sadly and he got up to leave.

After his departure my secretary asked me what it was all about.

"He's some crackpot who wants to hold an honest presidential election. They shouldn't allow guys like that to wander around loose."

Mary Blume

Lighting Up France On the 14th of July

PARIS (HIT).—Incredibly, there are French bombs that are quite lovely. Not those that threaten the Pacific or those that roll down the Champs-Élysées in the pompous parade that traditionally marks Bastille Day. No, the bombs that are not only lovely but beautiful and jolly as well are those that will be launched from five sites: Champs-Élysées, Bastille, Montmartre, Parc Montsouris, Pelouse de Reilly and Palais de Chaillot, beginning at 10:15 p.m. in Paris and in towns and villages all over France Saturday night to celebrate the moment when an excited mob stormed the Bastille and freed seven startled prisoners.

In charge of the displays in Paris and of over 7,000 municipal and private fireworks throughout France is the ancient house of Ruggieri, which opened in Paris exactly 50 years before the first Bastille day. These displays have drawn annual signs of wonder from the most blasé Parisians, but even Ruggieri's work has, in this age of contestation, come under fire.

"Last year there were critiques. Certain journalists from the radio and the written press didn't like our colors. They wanted more blue," says Georges Tournay, sales director for the Paris area. This year they'll have more blue, and gold. And in the dougier an expansion in both color and form is promised.

A traditional fireworks display starts with noisemaking bombs which, like the *bros coups* in the French theater, warn that the spectacle is about to begin. The display works in contrasts of shapes and colors towards what is referred to as the apotheosis. In France the apotheosis is a *bouquet*. In England they prefer to end with a cascade and a cascade, Ruggieri's feels, lacks aplomb.

Within the traditional framework there is plenty of room for innovation. Ruggieri has made quite a thing of doing fireworks to music, and not only to the obvious Handel. They once did an entire display in mambo rhythm.

For this weekend's Bastille Day celebrations, Ruggieri has also designed a fireworks display on the theme of "Pyro-Astrology" for the city of Rome and will light up the sky over the Cathedral of Strasbourg. People north of the Loire, says Mr. Tournay, prefer aerial displays, while those in the south prefer motifs and *tableaux*. Blue is the hardest color to stabilize; red and green are much easier. This year, Ruggieri's displays will have even more luminosity. Mr. Tournay says thanks to an added dose of magnesium.

The house of Ruggieri, which still likes to be referred to by the artisanal term of Master Artificers, began in 1738 when five Ruggieri brothers arrived from Italy with a promise to show Parisians "all that is curious in pyrotechnics."

Soon after, one brother went to England where he became George II's pyrotechnician and earned a fine funeral in Canterbury Cathedral. The four remaining Ruggieris opened France's first public amusement gardens and were given the Château de Furendor, in what is now Pigalle, by their patron, Louis XV. According to Mr. Tournay, there has not been a Ruggieri at Ruggieri's since about 1870.

Ruggieri's did the fireworks for the marriage of Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette and, 40 years later, for the marriage of Napoleon and Marie-Louise. Queen Victoria was greeted by their pyrotechnics in 1856, as was Queen Elizabeth II in 1957. More prosaically, they added a spark to the opening of "The Longest Day." They have also invented flying saucers, something called *bombes aéroplanes* (attached to parachutes, they float rather languorously to the ground), and they claim to make the best Roman candles in the world.



Fireworks to commemorate taking of the Bastille.

There is competition, of course, from other European countries and, inevitably, from Japan. A Mr. Hasegawa from Tokyo put on a show a few years ago in the Parc de Sceaux in the hope of attracting trade. According to a Ruggieri man, the show bombed.

"True," they have delicacy and precision, but they lack dramatic form and understand nothing of French taste," Ruggieri's man sniffed at the time. "They showed almost nothing but bombs and the display lasted an hour." Ruggieri's Bastille night show lasts about 20 minutes.

In the past, on Bastille Day villagers would dance in the streets on Ruggieri's special powder that turns any surface into a dance floor and, under hunting supplied by Ruggieri's, would applaud patriotic speeches by mayors in tricolors.

Tired of burning his Roman candle at both ends, so to speak, the house has now eliminated all activities that do not relate to pyrotechnics. At the same time, they have expanded their range to produce flares and bombs that start avalanches, light caves, scare birds, repel rats or stun fish.

They created a rain-making bomb for Israel and, says Mr. Tournay, are especially excited about a new missile with a range of 3,000 meters that disperses crop-killing hailstorms. With biblical majesty, the Master Artificers in 1953 stopped a plague of locusts in Morocco by causing abundant snowfalls just as the insects were crossing the Atlas Mountains.

Ruggieri's also keeps its finger on the pulse of French life. Since everyone has a *residence secondaire* and departs for the weekend, they offer a *week-end* of fireworks that show that and tired holiday can set off. It now sells for a sparkling 250 francs and, like everything else in France it would seem, its price has risen by 30 percent in the past two years.

PEOPLE: The Man Who Didn't Come to Dinner

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri was not there but just about everyone else who took part in Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign went to dinner Thursday night at McGovern's home to celebrate the first anniversary of his nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate. And that included Secret Service agents, reporters and baggage handlers.

R. Sargent Shriver, who replaced Eagleton as McGovern's running mate after disclosure that the Missouri senator had been hospitalized for nervous exhaustion, left before his turn to speak came. No one at the party would say for sure that Eagleton hadn't been invited—but on Friday a McGovern aide confirmed the obvious.

An attorney for Paulo Pissano, the late Pablo Pissano's only legitimate son, says that his client will not allow his son Pablo to be buried in the family tomb beside his grandmother Olga Khokhlova, Pissano's first wife. Pablo died Wednesday, three months after swallowing blood in despair at being refused permission to see his dead grandfather. The attorney, Roland Dumas of Antibes, France, said Paulo Pissano will pay burial expenses but has turned down a request from the estranged wife Edmundo to allow burial in the family grave in Cannes.

All MacGraw, 34, and actor Steve McQueen, 43, were married in a Cheyenne, Wyo., city park on Thursday. It was the second marriage for both. Miss MacGraw, star of "Love Story," last month divorced her husband, Robert Evans, her husband of three and half years. McQueen was divorced in 1970 from dancer Noel Adams after 14 years of marriage. The only persons at the ceremony were McQueen's sons, Terry, 14, and Chadwick, 12, and Miss MacGraw's son, Joshua, 2.

Peopleleader Robert Vanathem of Brussels reports that Duke Edmundo (as reported in the IHT, July 10) was not the first man to get the French Legion of Honor. "British jazz band leader Jack Hylton received the same award in 1932," says Vanathem.

Long-distance swimmer Graham McIntyre gave up his attempt to swim the English Channel Friday after he bumped into a



Ali MacGraw Mrs. McQueen

shark. Graham, a 27-year-old salesman, had covered six miles of the 21-mile strait between Dover and Calais when the shark made an appearance. Reginald Bickell, 52, manning Orange coast boat, said the shark was about 15 feet long. "It was my 21 years' experience," said Bickell, "I have never known it to happen." Adding, "I've seen a swimmer get aboard boat so quickly."

The BURTONS (Cont'd): El and Burton's attorney, A. French, said Thursday that actor and his wife Eliza Taylor are going to get a divorce. He said that the friends "expect the two of them to return to Rome and rent a villa there where they will be during the filming." French is referring to movies which Burton and Eliza Taylor are scheduled to make later this month. At any rate, Burton is now Rome, having flown there Tuesday from French's house in Quogue, Long Island.

"You lose the spirit of Christmas if you have them on 'year long,'" said Wilmington, N.J. City Council President Frank Vark. And with that, the city voted on Thursday to set off the lights that had been burning on trees in a downtown park since last December.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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